# The REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS SENT INTO SPAIN,

Pursuant to an Address of the

House of COMMONS to her late Majesty

# QUEEN ANNE,

Relating to GIBRALTAR, and some other Places, never Printed before.

With REMARKS upon the PROCEEDINGS in

# PARLIAMENT,

Relating to that Report,

And upon some publick Accounts in the said Places which ought not to have been allowed.

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——*Neq. minor ex ea malorum Seges, quod qui in Magistratibus et in Curationibus erant mutua dissimulatione Peculatum impune exercebant.*

Livii. lib. 16.

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*LONDON:*

Printed in the Year, M DCC XXVIII.

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# COMMISSIONERS

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Cautionary note regarding Spanish and Portuguese Pretensions to the Garrison of Gibraltar

Lond. 1lb. 16

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Printed in the Year, MDCCXXVIII.

# THE PREFACE.

THE common Topick of Diſcourſe at preſent being about Gibraltar, and thoſe Propoſals which are maliciouſly inſinuated by ſome People as likely to be made at the enſuing Congreſs at Cambray, for delivering it up to the Spaniards; It may not be improper at this juncture, to Print the REPORT of the Commiſſioners ſent into Spain, relating to Gibraltar, with Remarks upon Port-Mahone and ſome other Places, which were never printed before, for Reaſons that will appear hereafter. It will be Evident by that Report and ſome Vouchers relating to it, that the keeping of Gibraltar and Port-Mahone, has been much more Expenſive to the Nation than they might have been. That Proviſions and Victuals have been given to 341 Spaniards and Jews at Gibraltar, in the ſame manner as to the Garriſon, (which has been a great Charge to the Britiſh Nation) That many great Abuſes have been practiced in thoſe Places, which will be proved from the Vouchers in the Appendix 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. and many others referr'd to by the REPORT, and alſo by the Vouchers in the Appendix relating to Port-Mahone marked from N°. 48, to 53, and many others referr'd to relating to that Place. Moſt of theſe Abuſes are mention'd in a late Treatiſe, Entituled, the Importance of GIBRALTAR conſider'd, publiſh'd not long ſince by a Gentleman of the Navy, which Treatiſe is a Proof of the Truth of many Facts mentioned in the Report of the Commiſſioners ſent into Spain. The permitting ſo great a Number of Spaniards and Jews to live there is not only a great Expence to us, but a prejudice to our Trade, which ſhould be put into the Hands of Engliſhmen. It creates great diſſatisfaction in the Spaniards, by giving frequent Opportunities of running Goods into Spain, particularly Tobacco, Snuff, &c. by which a great Profit is made by ſome Perſons, but a vaſt Loſs occaſioned to the King of Spain in one of his greateſt Revenues. This is a breach of the 10th Article of the late Peace with Spain, for thereby the Expulſion of the Jews is particularly ſtipulated. If Trade was encouraged at Gibraltar, it might in time be ſo profitable as not to want the leaſt Aſſiſtance from the Govern-

*ment to ſupport the Garriſon. The Rents of Houſes, and Fines upon entring into them, which are now very conſiderable, ſhould be applied towards leſſening the Expence of the Garriſon. Small Duties might be paid for Anchorage in the Bay, Duties alſo might be paid for landing of Goods at* Gibraltar, *as at* Leghorn, *and other free Ports, and for Fleſh, Wine, Corn, Wood,* &c. *conſumed there, in like manner as in the neighbouring Parts of* Spain, *which would be a conſiderable Revenue, as well as Convenience to the Garriſon, and a means to prevent the running thoſe Goods into* Spain; *Conſiderable Sums have been raiſed by the ways before mentioned, but put into private Pockets. Fifth and ſixth Rate Men of War have Careen'd in the new Mole at* Gibraltar, *and it is probable it might be made fit for Ships of higher Rank. As to the Iſland of* Minorca, *it appear'd by the Report of Mr.* Neal *who was ſent to Survey the Iſland, that the Revenues of the Crown there are conſiderable. In the Year* 1713 *he ſays they were about* 3500 l. per Ann. *but afterwards in* 1714, *about* 2000 l. per Ann. *And the Report ſays further, that the Revenues of that Iſland may be made double to what they now are, and that conſidering the extent of the Iſland, number of Inhabitants, and that the Crown has Tythes of Corn, Barly, Salt, Cattle, Oyl, Wood,* &c. *It is thought Strange, that more Money ſhould not be made of it; but by the Inhabitants paying Contributions, Houſe Rents, and Exciſes to the Military Forces, the Revenues of the Iſland have been leſſen'd; his Report alſo mentions the extravagant expences in the Fortifications, which ought to have been reduc'd. Conſiderable Advantages might probably be made by Salt Works (as has been propoſed by printed Papers publiſhed not many Years ago) Profit alſo might be made to this Nation by Vineyards there. But Trade never can Flouriſh in either of theſe Places, nor the Expences of the Garriſons be leſſened, unleſs the great Abuſes mentioned by the Vouchers in the Appendix be prevented.*

*AN Addreſs was preſented from the Houſe of Commons to her late Majeſty Queen* Anne, *ſoon after the Peace, that* Gibraltar *and* Port-Mahone *might have the Privileges of free Ports, and an Anſwer was given from the Crown that they ſhould. But it is plain from the Treatiſe before mentioned, and ſome late Prints that they have not; for it has appeared by ſome of the publick Prints, that my* Lord Portmore, *upon his Arrival at* Gibraltar, *declared the Garriſon free from all Duties and Impoſitions, and that this was a great Satisfaction to the Soldiers.*

*IT did appear alſo ſome Years paſt, from a Petition that was offered to be preſented to the Houſe of Commons, from the Towns of* Cittadella, Leone, *and* Mahone, *ſealed with their common Seals, complaining of great Abuſes in the Iſland of* Minorca, *relating to the Inhabitants; that many of thoſe Abuſes mentioned in the Report of the Commiſſioners ſent into* Spain, *had alſo continued; but this Petition was not ſuffered to be read in the Houſe, but afterwards appeared in Print. Many extravagant and unneceſſary Expences of publick Money in both Places, have alſo been allow'd and paid. Hence it may be obſerv'd, that not reforming of Abuſes when complain'd off, is ſometimes according to an old Maxim, eſtabliſhing of them. It is hoped (theſe Great Abuſes will now be prevented) that we ſhall preſerve a Place of Great Importance to* Great Britain, *which is ſo ſtrong by Nature as not to be taken out of our Hands by Force, and by it's happy Scituation, might be vaſtly Beneficial to this Nation, in promoting and ſecuring our own Trade, and might give Laws to the Trade of great Part of* Europe; *but if it be given up, when we have weaken'd our ſelves by the Loſs of it, further Demands may be made, and Menaces made uſe of, to make the Nation do ſomething further to it's own Prejudice.*

July,

July 7, 1711, *Resolv'd by the House of Commons, that an Address be presented to her Majesty to appoint such Person, or Persons, (as her Majesty shall think fit) to enquire into the Numbers and Quality of the Forces in her Majesty's Pay in* Spain *and* Portugal, *and to examine the State of the Payments and Accompts relating to the said Forces, and to the Garrisons and Fortifications of* Port-Mahone *and* Gibraltar, *and also the Accompts of the Agent Victuallers, and Commissaries of Stores in those Parts. But the Commissioners appointed were not sent away until* November 1711, *which was a great Discouragement to them. However, they thought they might do Service in such a Commission, and that the Parliament would have taken more Notice than it did, of the Report of those Commissioners constituted pursuant to their own Address. After the Appointment of this Commission was generally known in Foreign Countries; some Persons, whose Accompts the Commissioners were appointed to examine, were pleased to return into* England *before the Commissioners could arrive in those Countries: Others, when the Commissioners came there, said, they had sent their Accompts for* England, *and had not kept any Duplicates or Copies of them: Others said their Accompts were pass'd, and the Pay-Master of the Army in* Portugal *was gone for* England, *and had took almost all his Accompts with him; which Facts the Commissioners have mentioned in their Report.* May 26, 1713. *The Chancellor of the* Exchequer *presented to the House of Commons the Report of the Commissioners that were sent into* Spain, &c. *But the Consideration of it was put off from time to time, until* July 16. 1713, *the last Day of the Sessions; and then it was ordered that the Report be referred to the Consideration of the Commissioners appointed to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army,* &c. *which Persons were also Commissioners appointed to take, examine, and state the publick Accompts.* June 8, 1714. *The Commissioners appointed to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army (after they had been called upon in the House of Commons for their Observations upon the Report of the Commissioners sent into* Spain, &c.) *presented to the House the Answers of several Persons concerned in the Report of the Commissioners sent into* Spain, *with the Replies of the said Commissioners, taken upon Oath before them. But they were not pleased to return back to the House of Commons all the Report of the Commissioners sent into* Spain *(which plainly appears was of no use to them) but only part of the Report, and that not in the same Order as it was laid before the House of Commons; but it was returned in a very confus'd Method, and many of the most material Vouchers which were full and clear Proofs of the Facts mentioned in the Report, and in some Cases necessary for the Explanation of it, never were returned back to the House of Commons at all, so that many Members of that House never could read the Report. It appears from the Report of the Commissioners sent into* Spain, *what Oaths they took to justify their Replies, but it no where appears what Oaths (if any) were taken by the Persons accused, or that they were examined upon Oath, as to any Particulars contained in the Report of the Commissioners sent into* Spain. *The Commissioners of Accompts, to whom the Report was referr'd, were pleased at last to make the following Remarks:* THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS SENT INTO *SPAIN, &c.* BEING REFERR'D TO US BY AN ORDER OF THE LATE HOUSE OF *COMMONS*; WE, IN PURSUANCE THEREOF, CONSIDER'D THE SEVERAL FACTS CONTAIN'D IN THE SAID REPORT, AND HAVE

ENDEAVOUR'D TO REDUCE THEM INTO A SHORT NARRATIVE, IN ORDER TO HAVE GIVEN THE HOUSE AT ONCE A VIEW OF THE WHOLE; BUT THE FACTS ARE SO VARIOUSLY REPRESENTED, THAT WE FOUND IT IMPRACTICABLE TO MAKE SUCH A NARRATIVE USEFUL, FOR THE HOUSE WOULD NEVER PROCEED TO FORM A JUDGMENT ON ANY FACT, WITHOUT EXAMINING THE PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES OF IT, WHICH WE APPREHEND CANNOT BE SO WELL AND FAIRLY STATED AS IN THE WORDS OF THE PERSONS CONCERNED, ESPECIALLY SINCE WE ARE NOT DESIRED BY THE REFERENCE TO GIVE OUR OPINIONS, OR MAKE ANY OBSERVATIONS. *It is not to be understood what the Commissioners mean, by saying they had endeavoured to have reduced the several Facts mentioned in the Report into a short Narrative, in order to have given the House at once a View of the Whole. The Report of the Commissioners sent into* Spain, *could not have been much shorter than it was, unless many material Facts had been omitted, and it was not possible to have given the House at once a View of the whole, of Facts of different Natures, and relating to different Persons.*

*AS to Facts being variously represented, it is not strange that Persons to whose Accompts great exceptions had been made by the Commissioners sent into* Spain, *should in their own Justification represent things variously; but such a Representation could not make it impracticable for the Commissioners of Accompts, to make Observations upon the Proofs of any such Facts, or be a Reason why the House of* Commons *might not have formed a Judgment upon the Observations of those Commissioners (if such there had been) and upon the different Relations and Proofs of Facts: But it is very Strange that the Commissioners for examining the Publick Accompts and Debts of the Army, should think they were not directed by the Reference to give their Opinions, or make any Observations: For to what purpose was it that* July 16, 1713, *the Report of the Commissioners sent into* Spain, *was refer'd to the Consideration of the Commissioners appointed to take, examine, and Determine the Debts due to the Army, but for them to give their opinion, and make observations? but besides they took two Strict and Solemn Oaths, one as Commissioners of Accompts, another as Commissioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army, Faithfully and Impartially to examine the Publick Accompts: But it is said, these Commissioners never required of the Commissioners sent into* Spain, *to lay before them the Original Vouchers, which were the most Authentick and Proper Evidences of the Truth of the matter of Fact contain'd in the Report, many of which were Sealed with the Publick Seals of Corporations, and Publick Notaries, and taken upon Oath, nor ever required of the Commissioners sent into* Spain, *to explain any Parts of the Report which did not appear clearly prov'd to them; so that they seem to have mistaken what was their proper Business; which is very strange that Gentlemen that were chosen by the Disinterested way of Voting by Ballot, in an August Assembly, and also in a Time of Reformation, as the fittest Persons that could be found, upon Account of their Diligence, Abilities and Integrity, should be so much mistaken in a matter of the greatest Importance to themselves, as well as the Nation.*

MAY,

# The PREFACE.

MAY, 25, 1715, *a Motion being made in the House of* Commons *that leave be given to bring in a Bill for appointing Commissioners for taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accompts of the Kingdom; Objections were made to that Motion, that tho' the Bill by the Title seemed to be of Service to the Publick, yet that Commissioners of Accompts had been a considerable expence to the Nation, and that few or no Instances could be given of any Money that had been saved by such Commissioners, tho' there was at that time a Report lying upon the Table from the Commissioners that were sent to examine the Accompts of the Armies in* Spain, Portugal, &c. *which contained in it matters of greater Importance, and Discoveries of greater abuses than ever were laid before any* Parliament *in* England *at any time before, or Probably ever would be again: That those abuses would be fully and clearly proved when ever the* Parliament *should be pleased to enquire into them, and that if the House would not take any Notice of those Notorious Abuses mention'd in that Report, to what purpose could it be to have any more Commissions of that Nature: Upon these and other Objections to this purpose, the House divided and the Motion was rejected by a Majority of 61 Votes; but the next Sessions a Bill was Order'd, and brought into the House to appoint Commissioners to take, Examine, and Determine the Debts of the Army; and it may be supposed it had as much Power, as was intended to be given by the former Bill to Commissioners to examine and State the Publick Accompts, tho' by another Title; For the Majority of them being impowered to determine Debts, &c. by virtue of which Powers (as a late Critical Author says in his Abstract of the Publick Debts) they have issued out Certificates for allowing of Debentures in their Reports to the value of 2, 137, 975, 12, 2 ½, and he estimates from a further expected Report of theirs, that some other Debts would appear to compleat a round Sum of 40000 l. which being added makes the Sum of 2,177,175,12,2,½ as a charge on the General Fund, with an Interest of* 6 per Cent *untill the Principle be paid. (which is consequently a Lessening of the Sinking Fund) He further says that when this Commission was first appointed, an Honourable Person then in the House of* Commons, *and in the Administration, declared it to be his own Opinion, that those Debts would not exceed 400,000. The same Author has publish'd several Treatises to prove that the Publick Debts have encreased since the late Peace; another Author has also Publish'd a late Treatise entituled a State of the Publick Debts, to prove that notwithstanding the reducing of Interest upon the Annuities, &c. the Publick Debts have still encreased. It is therefore humbly hop'd, that it may be the greater Service to shew the means by which the Debts have encreased,* viz. *by allowing Accompts which ought not to have been allowed, a Specimen of which among many others that might be prov'd, are enter'd at Large after the Report from* Lisbon, *and shortly hinted at in the following manner.*

Instance, 1. *Relating to the paying of all Regiments compleat, as well of the Foreigners, as of the* British *Forces.*

Instance, 2. *Great Sums of Money have been paid (*vide *an Account inserted after the preceding Instance, and more of the like Nature might be found) wherein the Commissioners have allowed the Claimants more than their original Demands that were laid before the House of Commons; which is humbly conceived ought*

not

not to have been allowed, unleſs the Commiſſioners for determining, &c. could have ſhewn ſome Reaſon for it, but none ſuch was mentioned in their Report laid before the Houſe of Commons. It was the Opinion of the honourable Perſon before-mentioned, that ſome Abatements might have been made even from thoſe firſt Demands laid before the Houſe of Commons. But it is ſtrange that theſe Debts ſhould increaſe by being examined into, and that the Enquiries of the Commiſſioners ſhould be for the Benefit of the Claimants, whoſe Accounts they were deſign'd to check and controul. It appears from the Inſtance before mention'd that the King of Portugal has been paid 406279 0 more than his firſt demand, and 66541 10 0, more for Arrears of pay to his Troops, but if it be conſider'd what appears from the Remarks in the Report from Lisbon, there was little Reaſon to pay a Subſidy for Troops that were not in being, or to pay Troops compleat (as is ſuppoſed has been done) when there were vaſt deficiencies, and when the General himſelf had ſubmitted to an Abatement.

Inſtance, 3. An Account which ought not to have been allowed, is, N°. 13, 14, of the Report from Barcelona, with the Anſwer of General Stanhope, the Commiſſioners Reply, and the Vouchers in the Appendix relating to it, which prove it to be a very unfair Account; but a conſiderable part of this Account, viz. 31372, which is an Arrearage of a much greater Accompt has been mention'd as a Claim, and is ſuppoſed has been allowed by the Commiſſioners for determining, &c. who are not often pleaſed to give reaſons for their allowing of any Accompts, or to date their Accompts in all caſes from what time, to what time Stated.

Inſtance, 4. It was a Practice to give up particular Receipts, and take General ones in lieu of them at the end of the Year, (by which means it could not be examined what were the prices and quantities of the things paid for &c.) as may be ſeen in the Report of the Commiſſioners ſent into Spain, relating to Barcelona, N° 12, with the Anſwers and Replies to it, Printed at the end of the Report relating to Lisbon; altho' it is poſſible ſuch an Accompt may be juſt, yet it cannot be Examin'd, and therefore ought not to have been allowed.

Inſtance, 5. AN Accompt that ought not to have been allow'd, may be ſeen in the Remarks that have been made upon the Report of the Commiſſioners ſent into Spain, relating to the Expence of the Fortifications at Port-Mahone, and the Anſwers and Replys to it, all which being very long, it was thought fit not to tire the Reader with them, for the References in the Remarks may be compared with the Originals. It is impoſſible there can be a more full and clear Proof of any Accounts being unfair than of that Account.

There it appears that the Accomptant had really paid but half, or little more than half of what he had charged, as paid to ſome of the very ſame Perſons, and for the very ſame Work, and this is verified by great numbers of Inſtances from the Accomptants own Books, beſides the Evidences of great numbers of Affidavits and Certificates, which the Commiſſioners ſent into Spain produced, as from N° 43 to N° 53, in the Appendix to prove the ſame facts; but the Evidence produced of a Man's own Account againſt himſelf, is an Evidence as ſtrong as that of Confeſſion, and is the ſtrongeſt Proof that can poſſibly be given of the Truth of any Fact. But this Accompt how fully ſoever proved to be untrue, has been too favourably re-

preſented

*presented by the Auditor, and it is believed in such a manner as has sometimes obtain'd Privy Seals, or Signs manual, for a Privy Seal is mention'd by him as a proper Authority in this Case: And had it not been allow'd, or proposed to have been allow'd as it has been by the Commissioners for determining &c. it might probably have passed or been offer'd at least to have been passed by Privy Seal.*

*THE Commissioners have been also so generous to the Accomptant, as to mention an Allowance for his Attendance upon the Commissioners sent into* Spain *for about two Months, and for trouble in his Accompts before mentioned, the Sum of* 1647 1 9. *It may be said that many great Accompts which have been passed, have not been allow'd by the Commissioners for Determining the Debts of the Army, &c. or by the Auditors, but that Signs manual have been granted, Authorizing the allowing of them; but it is probable that some representations have been made too favourable in some cases to the Lords of the Treasury by the Auditors Report (as it appears there was in the Accompts relating to the Expence of the Fortifications at* Port-Mahone,*) or by the Commissioners appointed to determine the Debts of the Army; which have been the means for the obtaining those Signs manual, which otherwise might not have been granted for the allowing of such great Accompts.*

*By what is here Printed, and by what might otherwise be made appear, it is certain that vast Sums of the Publick Money, have been misapplyed during the late War, and that a great saving might have been made, or a much greater Army maintain'd, but it has been a hard fate to the* British Nation; 1st, *to lose the Service of a great number of Forces, for want of strict Musters such as the* Dutch *had, which in all probability would soon have put an end to the War, and afterwards to pay for them notwithstanding. There was certainly a Medium betwixt carrying on the War, at the expence of seven Millions a Year, as it has been (but probably it could not have been longer Supported at that vast Expence) and the making a seperate Peace or Cessation of Arms, contrary to expres's Articles in most of the Conventions.*

*THE Proposal of Prince* Eugene *was to take off from* England, *the whole Expence of the War in* Catalonia, *for* 3,000,000 Dollars *about* 600,000*l.* per Annum, *which would have been a vast Saving. And it is not to be doubted but that great Savings might have been in all parts of the War, so that it is probable the Common Enemy might have been forced to have begg'd a Peace at any rate. But instead of that we have been forced to accept of many such hard Conditions as our Enemies were pleased to give us, and of no Conditions at all, in some cases, in Relation to our Trade, which by an Article in the Treaty of the Grand Alliance, was to have been settled before a Peace was made. It may be objected, why was not the whole Report of the Commissioners sent into* Spain, *Printed before now; to which may be answer'd, that the* Parliament *who were the Occasion of sending the Commission, were the most proper Persons to take notice of the great Service done by it, for it has always been thought that* Parliaments *were an excellent part of the Constitution of the* English Government, *because they were able to call great Ministers to Accompt, and might inform Princes of Abuses, which otherways they wou'd probably never hear of, and that it was a matter of too great a weight for Private Men to contend with Premier Ministers. But it is a greater Service to shew now, that untrue Accompts can sometimes be allowed and pass without proper Vouchers, notwithstanding the good constitution of the Exchequer, than to shew that the Demands in those Accompts were unreasonable*

WHAT

# The PREFACE,

*WHAT is here mention'd is not done with any regard to Party Quarrels, for the Author is of the same Opinion with the Writer of a late Treatise, that the different Parties in the Administration since the Revolution, are very much upon a Level with one another, as to their Management of the Funds and the Publick Revenues, and that in their different turns of Power, they have said and done the same things.*

*But the Reader is desir'd to observe that what is mention'd in the Report of the Commissioners sent into* Spain, *relating to the Governors of* Port-Mahone *and* Gibraltar, *does not relate to the present Governors, but to those who were Governors or Deputy-Governors at, and before the time that the Commissioners were there; And also to take notice that it has appear'd, that tho' a great Sum of Money was given for the Service of the War in* Spain, *the last year of it, yet notwithstanding, the Army in* Catalonia *was in such distress, that great Sums have been borrow'd of the* Catalans, *(which it is believ'd never have been paid) and that there might be at that time, more reason for the Deputy Pay-master, to take Money for prompt Payments, than at any time before.*

*HIS late Majesty in his first Speech to his* Parliament *took notice of the insupportable Load of the Publick Debts, and afterwards in another Speech recommended to them to consider of Proper Methods for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Publick Revenues. And it is not to be doubted but that his present Majesty (as it appears by his gratious* Declarations *since his Accession to the Throne) has as great a Zeal to do every thing for the Honour and Interest of his Kingdom, and for the Welfare and Happiness of his People, as any of his Royal Predecessors ever had.*

*IT is obvious to any Man what may be the ill Consequences to the Nation, if the Publick Debts are not lessened and in time paid, and how fatal it may be if such great misapplications of the publick Money be not prevented.*

*AS the only Motive in* Printing *these Accompts, is a hearty Zeal for the Interest and Safety of the Nation, and Preservation of his Majesties Government, and the Protestant Succession, and the preventing (if possible) the misaplication of publick Money for the future: So it is hop'd these endeavours will meet with a Candid reception, and shew the disinterested intention of the* Author.

ERRATA

Page 3. line 4. read from 1 to 8, instead of from 27 to 4.

Page 3. line 25. N° 42, not entered
Page 4. line 42 N° 12, 44, not entered
Page 6. line 20. read in explication, not and explication.
Page 12. line 20. make the comma after command,
Page 10. line 33. read such instead of they, &c.
Ibid. line 34. read where instead of were

ERRATA, in the Appendix.

Page 23. line 4. read proceeding, instead of following.

Page 23. line 23. read Sadler's Counsels, and Bemlo Councils, instead of John Cooke and Cowsells.

## ERRATA

PAge, 3. line 4. *read from* 1 *to* 8, *instead of from* 37 *to* 49.

Page 3. line 25. N° 42, *not entered*
Page 4. line 42 N° 43, 44, *not entered*
Page 6. line 40. *read in expectation, not and expectation.*
Page 10. line 29. *make the comma after command,*
Page 10. line 33. *read such instead of they,* &c.
Ibid. line 34. *read where instead of were*

## ERRATA, in the Appendix.

PAge 21. line 5. *read preceding, instead of following.*

Page 23. line 23. *read Andres Goncales, and Benito Concilio, instead of John Cales and Cenebibo.*

THE

# REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONERS

## Sent into *SPAIN*, &c.

YOUR MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS proceeded from *Port-Mahone* to *Gibraltar*, and at our Arrival there, called for the Accompts of all Persons who had receiv'd any Sums of Money for your Majesty's Service, we desired the Governor to shew us his Instructions, together with his Accompts relating to the Garrison, and of his contingent Expences for the same, but he told us as to Instructions he never had any; and that he had no Accompts. That he had Signed the Certificates to the Contractor for *Bread*; and to the Merchants who furnish'd *Coals* for the use of the *Garrison*, which were in the Nature of Bills upon the Deputy Pay-Master at *Lisbon*, mentioning the number of *Rations* of *Bread* deliver'd, and the Quantities, and prices of the *Coals*; We called for the Contract for furnishing *Bread* to the *Garrison*, but were told it had been made at *Lisbon*, between my Lord *Gallway* and a Merchant there; and that there was no Copy of it at *Gibraltar*,

we have ſince demanded it of the Contractor himſelf at *Lisbon*, and he told us he had no Copy of it, and that the Original was ſent for *England*, however we were informed that by this Contract, each *Ration* of *Bread* ought to contain 20 oz. of Courſe, or 15 oz. of fine Flower. Whereas for ſome Years it hath only been made of 15 oz. of Meal unſifted, and that ſo bad that it hath Occaſioned great Complaints, and ſometimes upon Survey been caſt into the Sea. As to the Method of delivering out this *Bread* to the *Garriſon*, we muſt obſerve it hath been ſuch as hath given Opportunities for Frauds and Abuſes, becauſe the Contractors Agent hath kept no other Accompt than of the numbers of *Rations* of *Bread* Iſſued by him, without mentioning the Names of the Perſons to whom deliver'd, neither doth the Governor in his Certificates for the *Bread*, refer to any Liſt of Names, but mentions only the number of *Rations*, and we apprehended there muſt have been frauds Committed in this particular, becauſe in comparing the Accompt of *Bread* with the Agent Victualers Books, where there are Liſts of the Names of all ſuch Perſons in the *Garriſon* as are Victualled by him, with proviſions of all Species allowed (*Bread* excepted) a far greater Quantity of *Bread* is Certified for, than is proportionable to the other Proviſions: In the Certificates given by the Governor for *Coals*, they are charged at 6 *l.* 10 *s.* and 7 *l. per* Chaldron, whereas they might have been ſent thither as Ballaſt at leſs than 40 *s. per* Chaldron, the *Coals* have alſo been deliver'd to the Garriſon in the ſame manner as the *Bread*, the Commiſſary who hath the Care of diſtributing them, not being oblig'd to give any Accompt of the Names, but only of the number of Perſons who received them, in which the Commiſſary told us he acted by the Governor's orders, and they were only Verbal; we humbly conceive that great part of the Expence for *Coals* might have been ſaved, had not the *Spaniards* been Ill us'd and Forc'd to pay for Licenſes to ſell the Commodoties which they brought to *Gibraltar* for the uſe of the *Garriſon*, and particularly for the Wood which they ſometimes brought from a large Neighbouring *Forreſt*, all which Abuſes do more fully appear by many Depoſitions Numbered from 1 to 8. The Victualling here muſt have been a very great Expence becauſe the *Spaniſh* Inhabitants as well as the *Garriſon* have been Victualled ever ſince the taking of the place; we were told the Inhabitants which remained in the Town, at firſt did not Exceed 70, but by the Agent Victuallers Books they are now Increaſed to 341.

As to the Fortifications of the Town of *Gibraltar*, we found them in a very good ſtate of Defence, and Col. *Bennet* the Engineer, has given us the Account N° as the whole Expence of them, which amounts to.

The Houſes of the Town are above one half deſtroyed, a conſiderable part of them having been ruined by the Siege, but the Soldiers have

been ſuffered to pull down many more for the Wood for want of other Fewel. The Account N° 8, will ſhew that a Monthly Revenue of 886 Dollars is paid for thoſe which remain, and the ſeveral Papers hereunto Annexed, Number'd from 37 to 41, to which we humbly beg leave to Refer, will ſhew the Practices of the Governour's Secretary, Town Major, and others, to get Mony by Monopolizing of Wine, laying Duties and Impoſitions upon Perſons that come with their Veſſels to ſell Proviſions to the Garriſon, and upon others for Licenſes, not only to come to the Town, but alſo to depart from it, and there are ſo many of the beſt Houſes in the Town ſet for conſiderable Rents, that the Soldiers are in great want of Quarters, and are ſometimes buried under the Ruins of the Houſes they are forced to lodge in, all which we humbly conceive to have been contrary to your Majeſty's Commands, Injurious to your Service, and Oppreſſive to the Garriſon, and we have had Information of 15 Braſs Guns that were ſold from the Batterys and ſent to *Lisbon*, by Order of a former Governour, whilſt the Town was under a Blockade.

Mr. *Vere* the Agent Victualler has received 34639 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* by drawing Bills at 5 *s. per* Dollar, which is about 8 *d.* more than by a medium it has been worth all this War at *Lisbon*, and he has received 357 Moida's from *Lisbon*, at 28 *s. per* Moida, upon which he has an Advance Credit of 2 *s.* on each Moida, which is the leaſt Advantage might have been gained, had the whole been ſent from *Lisbon* in Moida's, as we ſhall plainly ſhew hereafter.

The Account N° 42, ſhews the Quantity of each Species of Proviſions there was remaining under the Agent Victuallers Care, and when there was 294492$\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* of Biſket in the Stores, the Governour obliged him to Victual the Garriſon with ſoft Bread; now the aforementioned Contract is ended, the loſs ariſing from this Practice will be very conſiderable becauſe the Biſket in the Stores will ſpoil, and becauſe Mr. *Vere* is directed to give 15 oz. of Bread, when by his Inſtructions he is to give only 10$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of Biſket.

Your Majeſty's Commiſſioners Obſerve a Charge in Mr. *Vere's* Accounts as there was in the Agent Victuallers at *Port-Mahone* for freight of Proviſions, Mr. *Vere's* Accounts Commence *October* 22, 1709. and he aſſured us his Predeceſſors left no Accounts, nor the leaſt Paper behind them.

At *Gibraltar* Mr. *Hollingsworth* is Surgeon Major to the Garriſon, Surgeon and Director of the Hoſpital, and Enſign in *Farrington's* Regiment and Surgeon to it, and Surgeon and Agent to the Sea Service, he Acts as Surgeon and Director of this Hoſpital, with regard to the Land Service, without any Inſtructions in Writing, by a Verbal Order only

from

from the preſent Governour to do as his Predeceſſor had done, for his attendance he has for every Land Man 3*s.* a Week and their Allowances of Meat, Bread and Coals, his Allowance for thoſe of the Sea is by Sir *John Jennings*'s Inſtructions not to exceed 15 *d. per diem* each Man, 6*s.* 8*d. per* Man for Cure, and if they Dye 10*s.* for a Coffin, and Chriſtian Burial for every Man that dies, notwithſtanding this Appointment he has received (over and above the 15 *d. per* Day) the ſame Allowance of Bread and Coals for the Sea Men as for the Land Soldiers.

His Account for 11 Months Contingences comes to 1529 *l.* 2 *s.* 11 *d.* half penny, the Bills are ſigned by the Governour, tho' Mr. *Hollingsworth* declared to us he had not one Voucher for them, we asked if the Governour who had ſigned the Accounts had ſeen no Vouchers, Mr. *Hollingsworth* told us the Governour had not ſeen any Vouchers, but ſaid he uſed to take an Oath before the Judge Advocate, that his Accounts were juſt, and upon that the Governour ſigned them, and to juſtifie this Practice, he alledged that Doctor *Norris* his Predeceſſor did the ſame. As Director and Agent he ſubſiſts the Land and Sea Priſoners, which he told us he Received and Diſcharged by a Verbal Order.

We deſired the Governour of *Gibraltar* to let us have an Account of what Certificates he had given for the Contingent Expences of that Place, and he told us he had given none but for Bread and Coales, and of the latter we could get very little Account from him, but we found at *Lisbon* (tho' we ſaw the Account of Mr. *Morrice* the Pay-maſter but from *January* to *September* 1712) that he had Certified for other Contingent Expences beſides Bread and Coals, and among other things for a Quarentine Boat, paid for by Order of the Governour, from the 10*th* of *April* to the 28*th* of *October*, 1711, 49 *l.* 5*s.* which we take notice of, becauſe we heard of no ſuch Boat at *Gibraltar*, We examined two Men at *Lisbon*, who had for ſome Years Traded from thence, and from *Barbary* to *Gibraltar*, and they depoſed, they never ſaw nor heard of ſuch a Boat, and that when they have gone from *Barbary* to *Gibraltar*, they always went a ſhore, and landed their Goods without any Stop, paying, in the late Governours Time, 2 Dollars duely, and ſince this Governour has been there 4 Dollars. In the abovementioned Bill, certified by the Governour there, is alſo 42 *l.* and 30 *l.* a time paid for the hire of a Boat from *Gibraltar* to *Faro*, which we look upon as an extravagant Charge, becauſe Colonel *Bennet* told us he had gone 3 times from *Gibraltar* to *Faro* and never gave more than 10 *l.* for a Boat.

We have not ſeen the Accounts of the former Governors ſo have nothing to obſerve upon them.

We have muſtered the Regiments at *Gibraltar*, purſuant to our Inſtructions, the Abſtract of the Muſter in N°. 43, 44, is an Account of the Ordnance, Stores, remaining there.

N. B.

N. B. *The Report before, from* Gibraltar, *and the Vouchers relating to it, never were return'd back to the House of Commons by the Commissioners to whom they were referr'd, and therefore were never printed before. But the Answer of Brigadier* Stanwix *having been printed before, and the Reply to it, by the Commissioners sent into* Spain; *and it being in the Power of any Person to see them in the Custody of the Clerk of the House of Commons, it is not thought proper to trouble the Publick with them again in Print; especially since the Commissioners sent into* Spain *have said, in their Reply,* " *That part of our Report from* Gibraltar, *which most required an* " *Answer from Brigadier* Stanwix, *we observe he has pass'd over in Si-* " *lence; which is this and the several Papers hereunto annex'd, to which* " *we refer, will shew the Practices of the Governor's Secretary, Town Major,* " *and others, to get Money by monopolizing of Wine, laying Duties and* " *and Impositions upon Persons that came with their Vessels to sell Provi-* " *sions to the Garrison, and upon others for a Licence, not only to come to* " *the Town but to depart from it; all which are things, we think, could* " *not have been done without the Authority of the Governour.*

N°. I. From *Gibraltar* we went to *Lisbon*, and desired Mr. *Morrice*, Son to the late Deputy Pay-Master in *Portugal*, to lay his Father's Accompts before us, but he told us he had sent them all to Mr. *Brydges*, except those from the Month of *January*, 1711-12. to *September* following, so that we had no Opportunity of examining the Accompts of those great Sums of Money his Father had received and disbursed in the Course of the War.

In the Accompts, Mr. *Morrice* charges 216 *l.* to Doctor *Nelson*, Director of the *British* Hospital in *Portugal*, but produced no Particulars of the Disbursement of that Money.

More to Doctor *Nelson*, 489 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.* which was wanting to compleat the 3000 *l.* allowed by Parliament for the said Hospital, for the Year 1711, but we saw no Accompt of the Disbursement of this Money, nor of any other part of the 3000 *l.*

N° II. We mention these Warrants, not only because we have seen no Accompt of the Money, but because we humbly conceive from the Treaty, for an offensive Alliance between your Majesty and the King of *Portugal*, made in *May* 1703. That the Expence of the Hospitals, ought to have been born by his *Portugueze* Majesty and in Confirmation of this our Opinion, we find Mr. *Medlicott*, (Commissary of the Stores and Provisions) is Instructed to see that the *Portugueze* take that Care they ought to do, of the Sick and Wounded *Soldiers*, we Examined Mr. *Medlicott*, how he had complied with that part of his Instructions; he told us that

when

when he first came into *Portugal*, he waited upon my Lord *Gallway*, to acquaint his Lordship with his Instructions, and to receive his Directions, particularly in Relation to that part of them. My Lord told him that he had nothing to do in that Affair; that sufficient Officers were appointed to take Care of the *Hospitals*; we shall here observe, that tho' we have not seen the Accompts of the *Hospitals*, in any place where we have been, except some few at *Gibraltar*, yet we have receiv'd such Information of Corruption and Abuses in them, that we have Reason to believe no Branch of the Service has been worse manag'd, and with more disadvantage.

N° III. Examining Mr. *Sherman*, the Contractor, for furnishing *Bread* to the *Garrison* of *Gibraltar*, about the payments made him by Mr. *Morrice*, he depos'd that he had allow'd him 5 *per Cent*, for all Monies he receiv'd for *Bread*, and what else he had supplied that *Garrison*, and that the same had amounted to more than 500 *l.* he also told us, he was Confident Mr. *Stert*, (the Contractor, for furnishing the Army in *Portugal*, with *Bread*) had allow'd Mr. *Morrice* 3 or 4000 *l.* after the same manner; but this, we have Cause to believe has been a practice of most of the Deputy Pay-Masters abroad, for we were informed at *Barcelona*, by a Letter from *Count Attalaya*, the *Portuguze General*, that it was also usual there, to make considerable allowances to the Deputy Pay-Master, upon pretence of Prompt Payment, of which he could not give us any particular Accompt, because the Commissary, who for some Years had adjusted the Accompts of those Troops with Mr. *Mead*, was then at *Lisbon*; however we learnt from him (as we have already mention'd) that some Bills, which Mr. *Hammond* gave him, to the value of 24000 pieces of 8, had been discounted at 2000 pieces of 8 Loss, and the said Count, gave us a Letter to *Don Diego Mondoca*, *Secretary of State to the King of Portugal*, desiring that the Commissary might be directed to lay before us, after what manner the *Portugueze* Troops in *Catalonia* had been paid; this Letter we deliver'd at *Lisbon* soon after our Arrival there, but the Commissary having been sent to *Madrid* some time before, to regulate the March of the *Portugueze* Troops, thro' *Spain* from *Catalonia*, we had no Opportunity of seeing him during our stay there, but in General we were assured by the Secretary of State, that a constant Abatement of 20 to 25 *per Cent*, had been made by the Deputy Pay-Master out of the pay of the *Portugueze* in *Catalonia*, and that upon the return of the Commissary. he would give us a particular Accompt. of those Abatements sign'd by his own Hand; but after we had stayed at *Lisbon*, and Expectation of the said Commissary, as long as we thought Consistent

ſiſtent with Your Majeſty's Inſtructions, we found our ſelves Obliged to come away without it.

N. B. *To part of this laſt Paragraph, that a conſtant Abatement of* 20, *to* 25 per Cent. *had been made by the Deputy Pay-Maſter, out of the Pay of the* Portugueſe *in* Catalonia; *General* Stanhope *has given an Anſwer, repreſenting it as a notorious Falſity. But it will appear by what follows to be a Truth. In the Report of the Commiſſioners ſent into* Spain, *from* Lisbon, *is the Paragraph* N°. 12. (*but this Paragraph was returned back to the Houſe of Commons, in the Report from* Barcelona, *in a confus'd Manner, and there mark'd* N°. 29.) *it does appear clearly by that Paragraph and* N°. 9. *that there was a conſtant Abatement, or Loſs to the Army in* Catalonia, *and to the Service of the War in* Spain *of* 15 per Cent. *It appears alſo from the Teſtimony of* Don Diego de Mendoca, *Secretary to the King of* Portugal, *in the above-mention'd Paragraph of the Report and from his Letter, and that of Count* Attalaya *the* Portugueſe *General,* N°. 10. 11. *in the Appendix, that (as the Commiſſioners ſay in their Reply to General* Stanhope) *the ſingle Fact Mr.* Stanhope *ſpoke of could not be meant by thoſe conſtant Abatements complain'd of to us by the General and Secretary to the King of* Portugal, *which they both mention in their Letters, as practiced more than once.*

*But the Commiſſioners ſent into* Spain, *do prove by many Inſtances in their Reports, a general, if not a conſtant Practice, of the Deputy Pay-Maſters, to take* 5 per Cent. *for prompt Payment, pretending they had not any of her Majeſty's Money in their Hands; and alſo a common Practice of diſcounting Pay-Maſter's Bills at a great Loſs by Bankers (as in the Caſe of the* Portugueſe *before-mention'd). But there was yet a much greater Abatement or Loſs to the Army, and all the Service of the War, by making Payments commonly in a debaſed Coin (eſpecially to the common Soldiers)* 30 *or* 40 per Cent. *worſe than what it paſs'd for by its Denomination, for the Price of Proviſions would riſe generally in Proportion to the Value of the Coin. It appears by a Letter, printed in the Report of the Commiſſioners ſent into* Spain, *in Anſwer to what Mr.* Stanhope *and the Pay-Maſter had ſaid on this Subject; that after a Tryal had been made of the Allays of the Coin of the Piſtrines, and of the Allays of Genouines, as by* N°. 12. *that the Profit ariſing by the Coinage in* 1708 *and* 1709, *by computing a Cruſadoe of* Genoa *at its intrinſick Value,* viz. 6 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. *The Profit was* 49 per Cent. *but by computing what a Cruſado coſt her Majeſty,* viz. 7 s. 8 d. *each; by a diſadvantageous Exchange, the Profit was but* 29 per Cent. $\frac{256}{336}$, *and from thence it is concluded that a like Profit was made in the following Years. It is further added in the ſaid Letter, it is highly probable that a great Profit was alſo made by melting down of* Portugal *Silver, for*

 *that*

*that Remittances were commonly made in Silver; And though it is ſaid by Mr.* Mead, Portugal *Silver was the current Coin of the Country, and therefore not allowed to be new coined, yet little or none of the Species was uſed in Payments when the Commiſſioners were there. Mr.* Stanhope *and Mr.* Mead *have boaſted in their Anſwers, of great Profit to her Majeſty ariſing by the Coinage of Cruſadoes of* Genoa, *by Piſtoles,* viz. *of* 48000 *and referr'd to* N°. 13. *for a Proof of it. But it is believed that the* N°. 14. *referr'd to by the Commiſſioners, is a much more exact and true Account. By that it does appear, that her Majeſty, inſtead of having a Profit by the Coinage of a debas'd Money,* (30 *or* 40 per Cent. *or more, worſe than what it went for, and as it is believ'd it may be proved by Demonſtration) has indeed had a Loſs of* 5664 l. 18 d. ½. *But it is certain that a vaſt Profit has been made by the Coinage for many Years, and a vaſt Loſs to the Service of the War, Tho' it does not appear that the Commiſſioners could diſcover where that Profit went; but it is believ'd that the Commanders in Chief in* Catalonia, *from their known Generoſity had no ſhare of it.*

N° IV. We obſerved by the Accompts of Mr. *Morice*, that the Secretary to the General, was Judge Advocate, and Provoſt Marſhal, as the latter he had the pay of four Men beſides, which we take to have been after the Example of the former Secretaries, who for ſome time had all the ſame Employments under the General in *Spain*.

N° V. According to our Inſtructions, we required the Commiſſary of Stores and Proviſions in *Portugal*, to lay all his Accompts before us: He exhibited an Accompt of Cloathing and Accoutrements, with the Prices of each Specie of Small Cloathing, which he ſaid was Stopp'd by Mr. *Morice*, out of the Subſiſtence of the Regiments to which the Cloathing was deliver'd. By this Method, the Soldier may (unleſs care be taken) pay twice for his ſmall Cloathing, by the uſual ſtoppages of Two-Pence, made by the *Colonel* or his *Agent*, and by this other, out of his Subſiſtence; the Commiſſary could give us no Accompt of the Prices of the great Cloathing ſent over, which he told us was Intended for ſix new rais'd Regiments, nor by whom it was ſent: We muſt obſerve this to your Majeſty, that we found it diſtributed in ſuch a Manner that we believe it was not ſent over by the Colonels.

N° VI. After The Commiſſary had given us a Verbal Aſſurance, that he had no other Accompts than thoſe deliver'd to us, relating to the Stores, and after he had Signed a *Declaration*, that he had no other Accompts of any kind than thoſe we had ſeen, with ſome difficulty, we

Obtained

Obtained from him an Accompt of *Bread* and *Forrage*; but he leaving *Lisbon* immediately after, it was Impoſſible for us to Examine ſo particularly into his Accompts of Proviſions, as we ſhould have done, had he made a longer Stay there, or given us his Accompts ſooner.

N° VII. YOUR Majeſty's Commiſſioners obſerve, that Bread and Forrage has been deliver'd to the Troops in *Portugal* by Contractors, but the Contracts have been made at ſuch high Rates, even when Corn and Forrage were cheap, that the Soldier was not able to bear the whole Expence himſelf, each Ration of Bread having been ſometimes charged at above 3 *d.* three farthings, of which by the General's Order about $\frac{2}{3}$ was paid by the Soldier, ſo that there has been an undue Charge of great Sums of Money upon this Account.

N° VIII. Great Abuſes have been committed in the delivery of Bread and Forrage to the Army, the Officers have had what they pleaſed without Check or Controul, and (as we have been informed) have ſold great numbers of Rations both of Bread and Quantities of Forrage which they received for more than their Number of Men, there having not been true Muſters by which the number of Rations, *&c.* ought to have been Regulated.

N° IX. The King of *Portugal* by the Treaty before mentioned was to furniſh Mules to your Majeſty's Troops, and therefore came to this Agreement with the Commander in Chief, that every Officer ſhould have Mules given him according to a Regulation, and ſo much *per Diem* for the Subſiſtence of the Mules, and the Officers be obliged upon their leaving the Service or at the end of the War, to return their Mules or the Value of them. We finding this Mule maintenance had been ſtopped by the Deputy Paymaſter at *Lisbon*, out of the Subſidy given to the King of *Portugal* and paid over by my Lord *Gallways* order to Mr. *Bucknall*, Commiſſary of Muſters, We called upon Mr. *Bucknall* for an Account of the Diſtribution of this Money, Mr. *Bucknall* told us he paid it only to the Effective Officers upon the Spot, except the Officers abſent were General Officers, and that the Officers who had gone to *England* from time to time, had left their Mules or the Value of them behind them; we could not learn why there was that particular Indulgence to General Officers, but he told us the Money that was ſaved by this manner of Payment was paid to the Commander in Chief.

N° X. We called likewiſe upon Mr. *Bucknall* for an Account of the Muſters he had taken from time to time, and we found that by the General's Warrant he had muſter'd the Troops compleat without ſeeing the Men, to the 24*th* of *October*, 1710

N. B. 3. *It appears from the Paragraph before mentioned, that it was a conſtant practice for the Muſter-maſter to Muſter the Troops compleat without ſeeing the Men, and it is not improper to mention here, that the like Practice was uſed in* Catalonia, *as does appear by what is ſaid of it in a Letter to the Commiſſioners of Accompts, which is inſerted in the Reply to General* Stanhope *in the ſaid Commiſſioners Report from Barcelona. And as it has been acknowledged by General* Stanhope, *in his Anſwer to the Commiſſioners on this Subject, during the time of his Command.*

N° XI. As for the 13000 *Portugueze* for which your Majeſty has paid the King of *Portugal* a Subſidy by Treaty, tho' it is expreſly mentioned in the ſaid Treaty, that the Effectives only of the 13000 ſhall be paid, we cannot learn that any Deductions have been made purſuant to the ſaid Treaty out of the Subſidy for non Effectives, nor that thoſe Troops were ever Muſtered, nor indeed that the King of *Portugal* kept any of the Troops for which your Majeſty paid him the Subſidy.

*N. B.* 4. *It is believed that no Deductions have ever been made of the Pay of the* Portugueze *for the* 13000 *Men mentioned in this Paragraph, ſuppoſed to be non Effectives, nor for any non Effectives of the* Portugueze, *when a Muſter was taken of them at* Cervera. *Although it is mentioned in the Report of the Commiſſioners ſent into* Spain *from* Barcelona *No.* 24, *that they were diſſatisfied with the Muſter of the* Portugueze, *and that the General of the* Portugueze *was willing to ſubmit to an Abatement of their Pay it is alſo ſaid by the Commiſſioners, that the Numbers of the* Portugueze *ought to have been* 2545 *Horſe, and* 1334 *Foot, but the Number the General gave in upon Honour the beginning of that Campaign, was* 1456 *Horſe and* 750 *Foot, but that the Commiſſioners had reaſon to believe they were really leſs than the leaſt of thoſe Numbers; As to ſtrict Muſters, it appears there never were any of them in* Portugal *nor in* Spain, *during the time of General* Stanhope's, *command for he ſays in his Anſwer upon this Subject to the Commiſſioners ſent into* Spain, *that "if I have been faulty in ordering "the Troops to be muſter'd compleat, It is a fault I believe in common to "me, with all thoſe who have commanded in chief from King* William's *"time to this Day. And it is probable they were ſeldom taken in any Places were the War was carried on, at the Expence of* Great-Britain. *However, the Commiſſioners for determining the Debts of the Army, have iſſued out Certificates for an Arrear of Subſidy to the King of* Portugal *of* 148641 l. 15 s. 10 d. *and for an Arrear of Pay to his Troops* 66541 l. 16 s. 7 d. *but the Certificates don't give the Houſe of Commons the Satisfaction to know from what Time to what Time thoſe payments are made, or for what Numbers of Men.*

Nº. 12. *Lisbon* having been the ſource of Remittances for the Services in the *Spaniſh* War, we think it our Duty to make ſome Obſervations upon the great Advantages that have been made by the Exchange and Returns of Money from *Lisbon* to *Barcelona*, *Port-Mahone* and *Gibraltar*; and to ſhew this the plainer, we ſhall firſt obſerve that the Exchange from *Lisbon* to *London*, (tho' it hath been very variable) yet at a medium is computed to have been, during the whole Courſe of the War at about 5 s. 6 d. *per* Millree, *vide* Nº. 9. which is after the Rate of 26 s. 4 d. ¾ for a Moida of Gold, or 10 Cruſadoes, the Value of it in Silver, the Moida taken up at this Price at *Lisbon*, by Bills upon *London*, and remitted in Specie to *Barcelona*, is there worth 6 ½ Dollars, and the Dollar at 5 s. 9 d. is 30 s. 5 d. ⅛; and whereas there hath been no other Exchange between *Lisbon* and *Barcelona*, than what the Merchants call a forced Exchange; and that moſt, if not all, the Money remitted from thence on theſe Occaſions to *Barcelona*, hath been ſent by your Majeſty's Ships in *Portugueſe* Species, either Gold or Silver, and hath been paid away by the Deputy Pay-maſters in *Spain* upon all Occaſions at 30 s. 5 d. ⅛. It is plain that a Profit of 4 s. ⅜ hath been made upon every Moid of Gold, which is above 15 *per Cent.* and a farther Profit has been made by the Silver Species of *Portugal* remitted thither, becauſe they have been melted down and re-coined into the new *Barcelona* Money, which have yielded above 12 *per Cent.* more than the 15 *per Cent.* upon every Moida; theſe are the Advantages that have been made by *Portugueſe* Money remitted to *Spain*, taken up at *Lisbon* by Bills drawn upon *London*, but there would have been a Profit of 2 *per Cent.* more, by paying Money at *London* and taking Bills for *Lisbon*.

N. B. *Neither General* Stanhope *nor Mr.* Mead *deny the Truth of this Paragraph, or give any Anſwer to it, tho' it is as Material as any thing in the Report, and cannot be diſproved.*

Nº. XIII. Your Majeſty's Commiſſioners required of Mr. *Mead* at *Barcelona* a particular Account of the Quantities of Moidas and Cruſadoes he had received, of the Value at which they were charged to him, and of the Advantages he had made by the ſame, but we could not obtain any ſatisfactory Anſwer. We muſt obſerve upon this Article of Remittances to *Spain*, that we ſeveral times deſired Mr. *Mead* to date his Accounts of Receipts and Diſburſements, becauſe they were ſo general, that it did not appear when, or in what Species the Remittances were made to him; as to his Diſburſements he named the Years only wherein they were made, and has in many Inſtances in like Manner charged himſelf with the Money he received; he refus'd to date his Accounts, and told us that it was impoſſible for him to do it, ſo that for want of particular Dates,

and

and of an Account of the different Species received, we have not been able to examine effectually into the Profits made by Remittances to *Spain*, nor into many other Articles of Mr. *Meads* Accounts, and especially in Relation to the 1311 l. 14 s. 6 d. which he charges in the Year 1708, for Interest of Money, of which when we told him we could not judge, his Accounts not being dated; he said he must refer that to your Majesty.

THE Money remitted to *Port-Mahone*, both for the use of the Garrison, and the Expence of the Fortifications, hath all gone thro' the Hands of the Pay-masters in *Spain*, and by them hath been sent to the Governors there, at the same Rates as they have paid it to your Majesty's Troops, *viz.* the Moida at 30 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{8}$ and the Dollar at 4 s. 9 d.

Nº. XIV. But Mr. *Gascoigne*, the Agent Victualler there, hath had considerable Sums sent him in *Portuguese* Specie from *Lisbon*, of which we find the following Sums mentioned in his Accounts from *January* 1710, to *June* 1712.

| l. ster. | s. | d. | | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28750 | at - 5 | 10 | *per* Millree, or at | 28 | 0 | *per* Moida. |
| 20000 | at - 5 | 6 | *per* Ditto, - - - at | 26 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | *per* Ditto. |
| 5000 | at - 5 | 7 | *per* Ditto, - - - at | 26 | 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ | *per* Ditto. |

ALL which have been commonly issued by him at 30 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{8}$ *per* Moida, only when he has paid short allowance Money to your Majesty's Ships, and then at 32 s. 6 d. but we do not find that he hath given Credit for any part of the Profit made upon the Issue of those Species, which (computing them all at the Rate only of 30 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{8}$) amounts to 6222 l. 12 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. It was our Intention to have enquired particularly into this Article at *Lisbon*, upon examining the Accounts of Mr. *Biss* the Agent Victualler there, by whom the Sums before-mentioned were sent to Mr. *Gascoigne*; but Mr. *Biss* having told us he had sent home all his Accounts, we were not only disappointed in making Enquiries into the Business of Remittances, but also in the Management of the Victualling there, for which such considerable Sums have been expended by him, during the last 8 or 9 Years of the late War.

N. B. 6. *The Paragraph before mentioned, with many more in this part of the Report, the Commissioners for determining the Debts of the Army, were not pleased to return back to the House of Commons, although the Sum mentioned in this Paragraph of* 6222 l. 12 s. 10 d. *is not inconsiderable; and though the particular Instance of the Agent Victualler does confirm what is said in the Paragraph,* Nº 12. *preceding, and shew how those vast Advantages and Profits have been made by Remittances.*

Nº.

N°. XV. We have already obſerved, in relation to the Remittances to *Gibraltar*, that Mr. *Vere*, the Agent Victualler, had taken up 34639 l. 4 s. 7 d. by drawing Bills at 5 s. *per* Dollar, which he gave upon the Commiſſioners of the Victualling free, whereas had Money been remitted to *Lisbon* from *London*, and afterward ſent in Specie from *Lisbon* to *Gibraltar*, the Dollar would not have coſt above 4 s. 4 d½. and tho' we could not ſee the Accounts of the Pay-maſter of the Ordnance, and other Officers of *Gibraltar*, they being gone for *England*, we were informed that they had acted as to the Exchange, in the ſame manner as the Agent Victualler.

N°. XVI. At *Lisbon* the Millree has been paid by the Deputy Pay-maſter, upon all Occaſions, at 6 s. tho' it hath ſometimes been worth, according to the Courſe of Exchange, no more than 5 s. 2 d. but this has been done in purſuance of an Order from my Lord *Godolphin*, dated the 9th of *November*, 1703. to Mr. *Fox*, Pay maſter General; wherein he was directed to pay the Millree at 6 s. to all your Majeſty's Forces in *Portugal*.

N° XVII. Thus your Majeſty's Commiſſioners have endeavoured to ſhew the ordinary Advantages made by the Remittances to *Spain* by way of *Portugal*; all which, undoubtedly, ought to be brought to Account; whether Right has been done in that particular we are not able to judge, having ſeen little of the Accounts of the late Deputy Pay-maſter, Mr. *Morrice*, nor of the Agent Victualler, Mr. *Biſs*, by whom the greateſt part of the Moidas, and Cruſadoes were ſent from *Lisbon*.

N° XVIII. Your Majeſty's Commiſſioners further humbly obſerve, that if, inſtead of drawing Bills from *Genoa* to *London*, Bills had been drawn from *London* upon *Genoa*, there had been at leaſt 5 or 6 *per Cent.* ſaved, which in the great Sums of Money that have been taken up at *Genoa*, would have been a very conſiderable Advantage to your Majeſty.

N. B. *The Report before-mentioned, from* Lisbon, *was not return'd back to the Houſe of Commons by the Commiſſioners for determining*, &c. *to whom it had been referr'd, except* 3 *Paragraphs only, and thoſe were inſerted in the Report from* Barcelona *in a confus'd Manner.*

*And*

*And this next Paragraph The Commiſſioners for determining &c. inſerted in the Report from* Barcelona, *in a confus'd Manner, which Mr.* Mead, *the Deputy Pay-maſter, has given an Anſwer to, and the Commiſſioners a Reply to that Anſwer, in manner following.*

## REPORT, N° 30.

YOUR Majeſty's Commiſſioners requir'd of Mr. *Mead* at *Barcelona*, a particular Account of the Quantities of *Moidas* and *Croiſadoes* he had receiv'd, of the Value of which they were charged to him, and of the Advantages he had made by the ſame, but we could not obtain any Satisfactory Anſwer. We muſt obſerve upon this Article of Remittances to *Spain*, that we ſeveral Times deſir'd Mr. *Mead* to date his Account of Receipts and Diſburſements, becauſe they were ſo general, that it did not appear when and in what Species the Remittances were made to him: As to his Diſburſements, he nam'd the Year only wherein they were made, and has in many Inſtances in like manner charg'd himſelf with the Money he received; he refus'd to date his Account, and told us that it was impoſſible for him to do it, ſo that for want of particular Dates, we have not been able to Examine effectually into the Profits made by Remittances to *Spain*, nor into many other Articles of Mr. *Mead*'s Account, eſpecially in relation to the 1311 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* which he charges in the Year 1708, for Intereſt of Money, of which when we told him we could not Judge, his Accompts not being dated, he ſaid that he muſt referr that to your Majeſty.

## Mr. *Mead*'s *Anſwer*, N° 30.

'MR. *Mead* prays leave to acquaint this Honourable Board, he 'finds that by the Book of Accounts laid before the Commiſſio- 'ners, and by a particular Account laid before them of the ſeveral 'Species remitted him by Mr. *Morris* for the Year 1707, the diſtinct 'Species are expreſs'd, in which the Remittances were made to him, 'likewiſe the Date of his Receipts of them, except the Dates of ſome of 'thoſe in the Year 1706. It was truly impoſſible he ſhould acquaint 'them with the advantages ariſing from ſuch Species, being entirely un- 'acquainted what their Value had been to her Majeſty in *Britain*. It was

'equally

' equally not in his Power to acquaint them the Dates of particular Diſ-
' burſements, many of which being diſtributions of Sums to Officers com-
' manding in Garriſons, Parties, Detatchments, and ſeveral other Per-
' ſons appointed by the Generals to iſſue and apply the ſame, they being
' very far diſtant from the Office; and in their Accounts the dates of
' payments entirely omitted, and finding no direct neceſſity for Dates of
' his general Accounts, and the time of Payments to the *Britiſh* Troops
' ending with their Muſters, as all others did within the Year, it became
' impracticable to aſcertain the Times they were cloſed. Mr. *Mead* ſup-
' poſes under this Head of Remittances, that whatever Bills of Ex-
' change are mentioned, they are thereby diſtinguiſhed, and that the
' Months wherein the ſeveral Remittances were received, ſufficiently ex-
' preſs the Dates of them.

## *The Commiſſioners Reply to* Mr. Mead's *Anſwer*, N° 30.

MR. *Mead* muſt be ſenſible that if he had been more particular in dating his Receipts than he himſelf owns he was, unleſs he had at the ſame time dated his Diſburſements likewiſe, the former wou'd have been but of little Conſequence; and we cannot ſee why he might not have done the latter, admitting that many of thoſe Diſburſements were as he ſays, diſtributions of Sums to Officers commanding in Garriſon, Parties, Detatchments, *&c.* ſince it was the Dates of his Diſburſements only, we deſir'd to find in his Accounts, whether the Money was paid by way of Impreſt, or otherwiſe. Did we know the time of Mr. *Mead's* Receipts and Diſburſements, we ſhou'd be the better able to reply to the 28 Article of his Anſwer, becauſe it wou'd then appear whether he had not given out his Notes when he had her Majeſty's Mony in his Hands.

N. B. ' This is a proof of many Accounts without Dates, which
' therefore ought not to have been allowed; for no Perſon who is in the
' leaſt carefull wou'd allow ſuch Accounts as theſe in his own private
' Affairs.

## *Some Inſtances of Accompts, which ought not to have been allowed; refer'd to in the* Preface.

*Inſtance*, 1.

IT ſeems from the Accompts laid before the Houſe of *Commons* by the Commiſſioners, for determining the Debts, *&c.* that all the Regiments (as well of the Foreigners, as of the Britiſh Forces) were paid compleat, which is what is meant by their Regimental Ballances, tho' it cannot be ſuppos'd that all were compleat; for if it be conſider'd what great deductions were made from the Pay of moſt (if not all) of the Regiments in *Spain*, as appears by the Report from *Lisbon*, N° 12, it would be ſcarcely poſſible for the reſidue to maintain ſo great a number of Men as the Eſtabliſhments of the ſeveral Regiments requir'd, or elſe the number of Regiments muſt have been leſs. An Honourable Perſon in the Adminiſtration, before mention'd, has complain'd that general Accompts without particulars had been often propos'd to be paſs'd, and that this has been a common practice is plain from many paſſages in the Report here Printed, and from many other inſtances of great Accompts, mentioned in the Report of the Commiſſioners ſent into *Spain*, which were laid before them in all places, where they were requir'd to go by their Commiſſion.

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Inſtance* 2. IN the Accompt of demands laid before the Houſe of *Commons* of | 879265 | 18 | |
| THERE is a Demand of the King of *Portugal* of his Subſidy due after the Peace of | 93540 | 6 | 10 |
| A further Demand for *Gunpowder* | 14480 | 0 | 0 |
| added | 108020 | 6 | 10 |

BUT theſe Demands have encreas'd, and Certificates have been Sign'd by the Commiſſioners, for determining *&c.* N° 273 to pay the King of *Portugal*, for an Arrear of Subſidy, and for *Gunpowder*.

| *l.* | *s.* | *d.* | *f.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 148641 | 15 | 10 | ¾ |

THERE is Likewiſe paid to the King of *Portugal*, for an Arrear of pay to his Troops, by Certificates, 246. 66541 *l.* 16 *s.* 7 *d.*

It appears further by an Accompt laid before the House of *Commons*, of 153476 *l.* 7 *s.* 9 *d.* ¾ what were then

*The Demands of several Foreign Princes, for Extraordinaries due to their Troops*, viz.

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| King of *Denmark*, Prince of *Munster*, Prince of *Ost Friesland*, and Mr. *Jamart*. | 6557 | 1 | 5 |
| King of *Poland*. | 21,120 | 2 | 9 |
| King of *Prussia* | 56,207 | 16 | 0 |
| Duke of *Saxe Gotha* | 3141 | 2 | 0 |
| Landgrave of *Hesse*. | 8801 | 17 | 0 |

But the King of *Denmark* is paid for Extraordinaries. 23,248 *l.* 5 *s.* 1 *d.* ¼ *Certificates.* 193

More *ditto* for Arrears of Pay, Subsidy, *&c.* 79,951 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* ½ 263

## *To the Landgrave of* Hesse-Cassel.

For Pay and Subsidy, *&c.* 54,257 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.* ½

To the King of *Poland*, for Arrears of Pay and Extraordinaries. 30,524 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* ¼

*Instance*, 3. The Expence for Mules, for the Service of the Army in *Spain*, has been very extraordinary, amounting to about 100,000 *Pistoles per* Annum, not including the Mule Money allow'd to the Generals, and to the Officers of every particular Regiment. We observe, that in the Contracts which were made with the *Spaniards* for this Service, there was not care taken that the Mules provided for the Carriage of *Bread* for the Army should be mustered by any Person appointed by her Majesty, who bore the whole charge of this Expence, and the Contractors were paid barely upon producing Certificates of the Numbers of Mules employed from the *Spanish Viador*, which were easily procur'd. According to the informations we had concerning this matter at *Barcelona*, there were musters made of the Mules belonging to the Train, tho' not of those for the other Services of the Army; and we were inform'd by their Muster-Masters, that at the Muster made of them about a Fortnight before the Battle of *Villa Viciosa*, there was no more than 656 Mules, whereas the Contractors charge in their Accompts 1025 at the time of the Battle; and the aforesaid Muster-Master assured us, that none had been added to the said Number of 656, after the Muster; but that some of

the Muleteers had Deſerted with their Mules, and that there was conſequently Reaſon to believe that the Accompts for the other Mules belonging to the Army, (who were all furniſh'd by the ſame Contractors) were very unjuſt. Your Majeſty's Commiſſioners were alſo informed that 5000 Mules were charg'd when the Army was at *Madrid*, tho' there was not above one Thouſand; and that the laſt Year, when King *Charles* was himſelf at the Expence of Mules for the Army, ſufficient Number was provided for about 12000 *l.* when at other Years, they were charg'd at about 100,000 *l.*

## *ANSWER.*

'AS for the Mule Carriage, I muſt obſerve to you, that I ever thought it moſt for her Majeſty's Service, that the King of *Spain* ſhould make thoſe Contracts, not only becauſe no Contractors could perform his Contract in that Country, without being ſupported by and making uſe of the King's Authority; and that it was Likewiſe the King of *Spain*'s Intereſt, to have his Officers look as narrowly as poſſible after the Contractors, ſince the leſs Money was ſpent on that Head, there remained ſo much the more out of the Money granted for Extraordinaries, and his own Accompt to be expended on his own Troops; but likewiſe becauſe all the Money ſo expended, was in effect charged to the King's own Accompt, he giving Warrants for the Payment of each Sum to the Contractors, which was in a manner owning it a Debt of his own, to the Queen, and it was then thought he might ſome time or other, have been able to ſatisfy the ſame. For theſe Reaſons, I thought it unneceſſary to appoint for that Service any *Engliſh* Commiſſaries, whoſe Sallaries and traveling Charges, would have created a certain Expence, to very little Purpoſe: And whereas it is inſinuated in this Paragraph, that a far greater Number of Mules were charged by the Contractors, than were really on Service in the Year 1710, I muſt beg leave to doubt of that Fact, ſince I cannot poſſibly believe that King *Charles*, at a time when Money was ſo Scarce in *Catalonia*, would have parted with ſuch conſiderable Sums to thoſe Contractors, to his own wrong.

'TIS indeed a moſt wonderful diſcovery the Commiſſioners have made, that an Army which remained ſettled in the ſame Camp, within one Days Journey from their Magazine, and did not, I believe, make one ſingle March in a Body, which I take to have been the caſe of *Mareſchal Staremberg*'s Army, in the Year 1712. That, I ſay an Army in theſe Circumſtances might be ſupplied with Mule-Carriage, for 12000 *l.* whereas an Army more numerous, and which March'd 1000 *Engliſh* Miles in a Campaign, might require ten times as much.

THERE

## REPLY.

THERE is all the Reason in the World to believe, that tho' the Contracts for the Mule Carriage for the Army had been made by her Majesty's Commanders in Chief in *Spain*; the Contractors would nevertheless have been supported by the King's Authority, and since this Expence was born out of the Extraordinaries of the War, the less Money was spent for this Service, the more we conceive would have been saved to her Majesty, and not to the King of *Spain*.

WE do not see any good Reason from what Mr. *Stanhope* has said, why no Person was appointed by her Majesty's Authority to muster the Mules; for if we are well informed very great Abuses have been committed in this Service, by the King of *Spain*'s Officers and others, which might probably have been prevented by an *English* Commissary. We refer to the Papers marked N° 45, 46, which are Certificates from the Officer appointed to muster the Mules of the *English* Train in *Catalonia*, to shew you, that according to the Journals of the Contractors for furnishing Mules for the Year 1710, they are allowed by the King's Viador General, to have had 131 Mules taken and lost at the Battle of *Villa Vicioſa* on the 10th of *December*, more than could be there; and also, that by the said Journals, there were 369 Mules more said to serve with the Train at the time of the Battle than there appeared to be at the Musters taken of them some Days before; so that from these Facts 'tis plain that her Majesty was imposed upon by the Contractors, not only by paying them for the Service of more Mules than were really employed, but also for the Prime Cost of many Mules, which according to the Contract were to be paid to the Contractors at the Prices therein specify'd, when lost or taken by the Enemy. Now if Abuses of this kind were practised with the Mules of the Train which were mustered, what might not have been done in relation to those which served for the other use of the Army, that were not subject to any Musters at all by the Contract? But why the Mules for the other Services of the Army, were not mustered as well as those of the Train, and why these latter were not paid for according to their Musters, is what we leave Mr. *Stanhope* to give an Account of? The Paper N° 47. which we have already referr'd to in our Reply to Mr. *Mead*, will also inform you of several other great Abuses that have been committed in this Article of the Mule Carriage.

WE do agree with Mr. *Stanhope*, that the Expence for Mules may have been greater in 1710, when the Army marched to *Madrid*, than in the Campaign of 1712 but we must not omit taking Notice of one thing, which no doubt would have very much lessened this Expence in 1710, if rightly accounted for, which is, that the Contractors having a Power by their Contract to take up Mules whereever they came, for the King's

Service

Service, did, as we were informed, ſeize great Numbers in the Countries where they paſſed, upon the march to *Madrid*, and tho' they paid little or nothing to the Proprietors of them, yet they themſelves were paid for the Service of thoſe Mules upon the ſame Foot, as for the reſt which they had provided for the Army in *Catalonia*. But Mr. *Stanhope* does not ſeem to have obſerved what we further take Notice of in relation to the Mule Carriage in former Years; the Contractors were never paid leſs that 7 Ryals *per Diem* for each Mule, and proportionably for all other Carriages, and tho' the ſame Price was agreed upon in 1712, yet the King paid no more than three fourths of it, the Country having made a free Gift to his Majeſty of the reſt. Now we conceive that the propereſt Anſwer Mr. *Stanhope* could have given to this, would have been by ſhewing the Reaſons why the Country was not as well able to bear a ſhare of this Expence in former Years, when it was paid by her Majeſty, and before they had ſo much ſuffered by the War, as they were in a Capacity of doing it in the Year 1712.

## *REPORT.* N° 12.

*Inſtance* 4.

YOUR Majeſty's Commiſſioners are here alſo to take Notice, that the Method practiſed by Mr. *Mead*, in his Payments, was to give up the particular Receipts for Sums paid by him, from time to time, to the Commiſſarys of the Foreign Troops, and to take general ones in lieu of them, at the end of every Year, by which means we could not learn what were the Quantities, or Prices of the Corn, that he had deliver'd to the ſaid Troops on Account of their Pay, neither were we inform'd by him in what manner, or Specie the Troops have been paid, or at what Rates they have receiv'd the ſeveral Species which have been current in *Spain*, during the late War, nor what allowances have been made for prompt Payment of the Pay-maſter's Bills, or what diſcompt hath been upon the ſame, which are Practices that have been in ſome Caſes hereafter mention'd, very much to your Majeſty's diſadvantage.

## *ANSWER.* N° 12.

'MR. *MEAD* found it abſolutely neceſſary to deliver up ſmall particular Receipts, and take others full and general, to ſecure his Vouchers on his removing to diſtant, and from one Place to another, as he was obliged to do. His Accompts in this Method, were plain, and leſs liable to miſtakes and diſputes; on their return to Mr. *Brydges* his

'his Care concerning her Majesty's Subject Troops, was to give up Receipts 'on Accompts, and take Vouchers Suitable to the Musters, determining 'every two Months.

'He Conceives his observing this Rule could not Possibly interrupt 'the Commissioners informing themselves of the value of Corn or any 'other Species issued to the Troops, since each had their Currency fixed 'by the King of *Spain*, approved by the Generals, and duly noted by 'the Pay masters of the several Regiments, as Mr. *Mead* believes he in-'timated to those Gentlemen.

'The Species applied to the Service, stands charged in his Accompts, 'with this Exception, the additional Advance on Moidores is set apart, 'and made a provision by the Lord *Gallway*'s Warrant, for several Con-'tingencies and Brokeridge of Bills of Exchange.

'He further humbly represents, That he never gave his Notes or Bills 'to Pay-masters of Regiments, or other Officers, but at times of greatest 'difficulties, and want of Remittances at the Instance, and desire of the 'General and Commander in chief, to procure Money without injuring 'the Exchange, or paying extravagant Interest, and Affirms such Notes 'or Bills were always without any the least Advantage to himself.

## REPLY, N° 12.

IF we are rightly informed, Mr. *Mead* went but very seldom out of *Barcelona* upon the Queens Service during the whole War; what occasion therefore there was for this new way of accounting, because of his removing to distant, and from one Place to another, we must own we cannot find out: But supposing he did remove as often as he seems to intimate. These particular Vouchers as we understood were exchanged at the end of the Year upon making up Accounts at *Barcelona*, where Mr. *Mead* had a settled House, a fixed Office, and where indeed as far as we can judge, he had no more Reason for this Practice than any Accountant publick or private, who is out of his own Country. One great Reason we had to desire to see the particular Vouchers was, that from them it might appear that the several considerable Sums charged to the Extraordinaries of the War, tho' expended for the Service of the King of *Spain*, and sometimes by his Orders, were not also some of them deducted out of the Subsidies given to the King. When we were at *Barcelona*, hearing a great deal of the Pay-master's Practices of giving out of their Notes instead of *Money*, which Notes as we were inform'd were at a Discount, and knowing that Stores and Corn had been given in part of payment to the auxiliary Troops, nothing of which appeared in the General Receipts, which Mr. *Mead* says he took at the end of each Year for conveniency of Carriage

riage: We applyed to Count *d' Attayla* the *Portugueze* General for a ſight of the particular Receipts, which Mr. *Mead* had given up at the end of each Year, for one general one, as alſo of the Accounts as kept between Mr. *Mead* and the *Portugueze* Pay-maſter, upon which the Count gave us the Letter marked No. 10. which we think ſhews there was ſome other Reaſon for that way of accounting of Mr. *Mead's*, beſides the Reaſon he gives, *viz.* his removing to diſtant, and from one Place to another.

Instance 5.



# Some REMARKS upon the Accompts of the Expences of the Fortifications at PORT-MAHONE, shewing, from the Accomptant's own Books, that many of his Demands ought not to have been allowed.

AFTER the taking of the Caſtle of St. *Phillip*'s in the Iſland of *Minorca*, it was thought very neceſſary to make many new Fortifications, for the better Security of the Harbour of *Port-Mahone*, which was ſo uſeful and advantageous to the Fleet of *Great Britain*, in the carrying on of the War. Therefore very proper Inſtructions were given by an Honourable Perſon, the Commander in Chief, to two Engineers to proceed in the carrying forward a Work, which might be very uſeful; and it was order'd by him, that very clear and diſtinct Accompts ſhould be kept: And during the time of the Works, the Accompts were call'd for; which was a Caution that the Publick ſhould not be Injur'd. But it cannot be thought the Commander in Chief could have Leiſure himſelf to examine ſuch large Accompts. But notwithſtanding the Accomptant had drawn up many Untrue and Unjuſtifiable Charges in his Accompts, as it had been fully prov'd by the Report of the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain* (many Quotations of which are hereafter mention'd;) yet theſe Accompts have been too favourably repreſented to the Treaſury by the Auditor; and it is believed in ſuch a manner, as has ſometimes obtain'd *Privy-Seals*, or *Signs Manual*, for a *Privy-Seal* is mention'd as a proper Authority in this Caſe. But at laſt they have been allow'd, or propos'd to be allow'd, by the Commiſſioners for determining the Debts of the Army, to the great Loſs of the Publick, as will appear by the following Remarks.

*THE Accomptant was diſcharged his Employment, after about two Years Service; and a conſiderable Time after his diſcharge, he deliver'd to the Perſon, who was then Commander in Chief of the* Engliſh *in* Spain, *a Journal or Day-Book, containing an Accompt of Expences of the Fortifications, and of the Garriſon and Contingencies, amounting in the Total to* 264163 Doll. 0 Ry. 15 Dob. 4 s. 9 d. per Dollar; in Sterling, 62738*l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* ¼ *q.*

But the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain* having demanded of the Accomptant an Accompt of all his Receipts and Diſburſements, he deliver'd them a general Abſtract of his ſaid Diſburſements, wherein was mention'd the Charge of his particular Undertakers of the Work of the Fortifications. This Accompt was ſigned by the Accomptant, and amounted to 292,691 *Doll.* 3 *Ry.* 8 *Dob.* in Sterling, 69,514 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.* ½

*The Accomptant alſo ſigned a Declaration, that he had delivered to the Commiſſioners that went into* Spain, *all his Original Contracts, Vouchers, and Orders, he had either for his Diſcharge, or the Explanation of his Accompts.*

BUT the Accomptant has ſince deliver'd to the Auditor and Commiſſioners for determining the Debts of the Army, a Contract different from the former: He has made many new Demands, and there has been allowed, or propoſed to be allowed, to the Accomptant for his Diſcharge by the Report of the Commiſſioners for determining the Debts of the Army, dated *March* 4. 1716. 364,392 *Doll.* 4 *Ry.* 15 *Dob.* in Sterl. 86,543 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* ¼

*The Accomptant produced to Commiſſioners that went into* Spain, *a Book of Meaſurements and Prices of the Works of the Fortifications.*

BUT when the Accomptant was told, this Book muſt be Examin'd, and the Works were begun to be meaſured, all the Leaves of Accompts in this Book were cut out, as appears by the Preface to the Reply of one of the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*.

*The Accomptant, after many Delays, delivered to the ſaid Commiſſioners a Second Book, as a true Accompt of the Meaſurement and Prices of all the Works, and Accompts therein were balanc'd with all his Undertakers at the pretended Prices charged in his Contract.*

BUT the Accomptant has ſince ſaid, that Second Book, was imperfect, and called it *Durand*'s Book, as by his Anſwer to one of the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*, N° 3. But this was after another Meaſurement had been taken by him and one of the Commiſſioners, and he had conſented to make Deductions from great Over-charges entred in that Second Book, as appears by the Report and Reply of one of the Commiſſioners, N° 5, 40.

*THE Accomptant joined with one of the Commiſſioners, in meaſuring all the Works of the Fortifications; the propoſed the Method by which the Dimenſions were meaſured by his own Servants or Aſſiſtants; and alſo the Method by which the Computations were made of the Quantities and Dimenſions of Earth and Rock, that had been carried away, and could not be meaſured; and after that, he compared them, and caſt them up with one of the Commiſſioners and his Clerk; he agreed to them, and order'd his Servant to enter them in a Third Book of Meaſurement, as appears by the Commiſſioners Reports and Replies, and the Accomptant's Anſwer in many places*, viz. N° 30, 31, 37, 38, 40, 62, &c.

BUT the Accomptant has ſince deliver'd to the Auditor and Commiſſioners for determining the Debts of the Army, Accompts different from all the former; he has made many new Demands: And he has deſir'd to wave ſome Demands, and his Entry made of them, as appears by his Anſwers, N° 5, 38. And to give a Colour to his Excuſes, he has thought fit to call the Book of Meaſurement, taken by himſelf and one of the Commiſſioners, and writ by his Servant, *the Commiſſioners Meaſurement*; it may be well preſumed he calls it ſo, becauſe that Meaſurement is an undeniable Evidence of his former Accompts being untrue, as appears by the Report and Replies of one of the Commiſſioners, N° 5, 40, 41, 42, 52, &c.

*THE Accomptant deliver'd to the Commiſſioners that went into* Spain, *a Contract, dated* Dec. 1. 1709. *and he has entred this Contract in his Book of Meaſurements before-mentioned, and expreſſed in that Book by what Undertakers the Works were perform'd.*

BUT the Accomptant has ſince deliver'd to the Auditor, and Commiſſioners for determining the Debts of the Army, another Contract, dated *June* 28. 1711. very different from the former, and which he never ſhewed the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*.

*THE Auditor, in his Report to the Lords of the Treaſury (inſerted in the Report of the Commiſſioners for determining the Debts of the Army) has ſuppoſed, and the Commiſſioners for examining the Debts of the Army have allowed, or propoſed to be allowed, moſt, if not all the Payments charged in the Day-Book upon Accompt, (where no Rates or Prices of Works are mention'd) to have been at the Rates and Prices mention'd in the pretended Contracts; which are extravagant, and in ſome Articles are ſo large as to be incredible.*

UPON the Examination of the Day-Book, or Journal before-mention'd, it appeared that the Method of the Accomptant in charging his Payments was generally throughout the Book (which is very large) upon Accompt; but in about Thirty Places only, where ſome particular Prices of Works are mention'd, Stated and Balanced with the Undertakers and Maſter-Maſons, there it appears that the Accomptant paid but half, or little more than half, what he had charged by his pretended Contracts and Books of Meaſurement for the ſame Work, to ſeveral of the ſame Perſons, and for all Works of the ſame Sort and Denomination, as by the Pages in his Day-Book, 9, 10, 11, 60, 78, 84, 115, 116, 117. And there are only two Inſtances in the whole Day-Book mention'd in the Report of one of the Commiſſioners, (which are not for the Advantage of the Accomptant) where the Prices of Works are mention'd, and the Payments ſaid to be made, according to the Rates in the pretended Contracts, (*viz.*) to the two Brothers *Guininis*. But theſe Perſons have ſince voluntarily made Affidavits, That the Accomptant had charg'd in his Accompts much more than he really paid; and at their Requeſt they have brought *Gonzales* and *Conchillo*, Two other of his Undertakers, to make Affidavits, that the Accomptant had not paid above half what he had charged for Work; and in particular for the Carriage of Earth in the Works, where the *Guininis* are ſaid to be Undertakers, even at the greateſt Diſtances, as may be ſeen by the Affidavits; and it appears by Computations made of all particular Payments to theſe Perſons in the Day-Book, that the Charge of Payments ſaid to have been made them in that Inſtance, and in the Total, was a very untrue Accompt.

EXCUSE 1. *The Auditor's Report mentions ſome Reaſons or Excuſes given by the Accomptant, which are not true in Fact.* (*The Auditor's Words are,*) *That the Objections made*

*made by the Commiſſioners that went into* Spain, *did ariſe from their accepting the Rates, which the Undertakers uſually paid to their Under-workmen, to be the whole Charge of the Works without Regard to the other Expences, which the ſaid Undertakers were obliged by their Contracts to defray.*

*Anſwer* 1. That is not true in Fact; for it appears by ſeveral Pages in his Day-Book, herein after mentioned, That the Accomptant paid the Undertakers themſelves a much leſs Rate than he charged by Contract; *viz.* Pages of the Day-Book, 60, 78, 84, he pays *Sanchos* and *Eſpetta*, Two of his Undertakers, only 1 Dollar and $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* Cane Cubical, which is 5 Foot 1 Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ Square, and is about half a Rod, for building Walls with Ruble-Stone; although the building of all the Walls of the Fortifications with Ruble-Stone, with Lime Mortar, or Earth-Mortar, are charged by the pretended Contract at 2 Dollars $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* Cane Cubical, which is at the Rate of 20 *s. per* Rod, and is an extravagant Price.

Pages of the Day-Book, 9, 10, 11. The Accomptant pays *Pedro Canavos*, one of his Undertakers, but 1 Dollar and $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{1}{4}$, for a Cubical Cane of the Walls of the Royal Battery, which was all faced with Square Stones, and is the beſt Work of the Fortifications; although the Accomptant has charged in his Book of Meaſurements, 4 Dollars *per* Cane Cubical for this Work. It is to be obſerved, that the Accomptant's Excuſes for this Charge, and his Computations, and Calculations, and new Demands in the Auditor's Report, and in the Accomptant's Anſwer, N°. 45. do contradict one another; and the Unreaſonableneſs of this Charge is proved from the Report and Reply of one of the Commiſſioners, N°. 45.

Pages in the Day-Book, 115, 116, *&c.* it appears, That the Accomptant paid about a Dollar *per* Cane Cubical, for raiſing Stone out of the Ditches of the Detached Baſtion: But he has charged 2 Dollars $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* Cane Cubical for that Work, and for all that Sort of Work. And in his Book of Meaſurement, he has balanced a pretended Accompt with one of his Undertakers, *Vincent y Borra*, at the Rate of 2 Dollars $\frac{1}{2}$ for that Work. There has been deducted from this Charge one half, *viz.* 1500 Dollars, upon the Objections made to it by one of the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*: But why the Accomptant has been allowed his Charges of Payments at a double Rate to the ſame Undertaker, and to all the other Undertakers, for all other Work of the ſame Sort, is not to be imagined.

The Accomptant has charged, by his pretended Contracts, and in his Book of Meaſurement, a Dollar for the Carriage of every Cane Cubical of Earth in the Fortifications; which is not 5 Cubical Yards *Engliſh*: So that a Dollar *per* Cane is about 1 *s. per* Yard Square, which is an extravagant Price, the Carriage being computed at a Medium to 60 or 80 Yards. And it was proved by many Affidavits of Workmen, That it was Double, Treble, and ſometimes Four times as much as was really paid. And it appears alſo by the Affidavits of *Gonzales* and *Conchillo*, Two of his Undertakers, That the Accomptant did not pay half ſo much as he has charged for the Carriage of Earth a large Diſtance.

It appears alſo by the Pages in the Day-Book, 239, 294, 469, That the Accomptant paid Captain *Caſtro*, another Undertaker, much leſs than what he has charged by his Contract: Which Inſtances confirm the Truth of the Affidavit before-mentioned. The Nature alſo of the Work was ſuch, as makes it incredible that the Accomptant ſhould give ſuch Prices, as appears by the Report and Reply of one of the Commiſſioners, N°. 44. But it appears alſo, beyond Contradiction, by a Letter from Brigadier *Durand* to the Commiſſioners ſent into *Spain*, dated *Nov.* the 4th, 1712. who was a Colleague of the Accomptant's, and a Perſon employed as the Chief Director of the Buildings of the Fortifications; That the Carriage of Earth was not by Contract, as the Accomptant has pretended; and as it is ſaid in the Auditor's Report, (Brigadier *Durand*'s Words are) *As for the Earth for repairing the Works and Covered Way, I gave it my ſelf to the Peaſants, and other Workmen, at ſeveral Rates, according to the Diſtance they were to carry it.* And from hence it is to be obſerved, that the Accomptant's Charge of 35945 Dollars, as paid by him to his Undertakers for the Carriage of Earth, according to his pretended Contract, was an undue Charge and Demand, though not diſallowed by the Auditor, as was an Overcharge of 2500 Cubical Canes, likewiſe objected unto by one of the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*.

Excuſe 2. The Auditor alſo ſays, *Whereas the Accomptant repreſents, that he allowed the ſaid Rates to the Undertakers, in Conſideration not only of the Wages of their Under-Workmen, but alſo of their paying, at their own Charges, the Expence of providing and keeping in Repair all their Tools neceſſary for performing their Works.*

*Anſ.* 2. That is not true in Fact; for it appears by the Pages in the Day-Book, 111, 112, 126, 141, 160, 177, *&c.* That the Accomptant paid many Sums for Tools for the Fortifications; and by the Pages 150, 163, 167, 170, for Tools for Four of his Undertakers, *Eſpetta*, *Gallana*, *Fabriques*, *Garrido*, even when they work'd at ſuch Works for which, he ſaid they found Tools.

Excuſe 3. *Of removing the Rubbiſh from Place to Place, as the Engineer ſhould direct.*

*Anſ.* 3. It was not neceſſary to remove the Rubbiſh from Place to Place, the Fortifications being not half finiſhed, as appears by the Report.

Excuſe 4. *Of the great Expence they were at, in making the Eſcarp on both Sides of the Ditches to the Slope of the Wall.*

*Anſw.* 4. But it appears by ſeveral Inſtances in the Pages in the Day-Book, 469, 472, the Accomptant paid leſs for that great Expence, as it is called, than he has charged by Contract for raiſing Stone out of the Ditches, and to Perſons that were not his Undertakers.

Excuſe 5. *And in making all the Angles, Cordous, Embrazures, Caſemates and Galleries, with hewn Stone.*

*Anſ.* 5. The Embrazures, Caſemates and Galleries, are charged by the Accomptant, by his pretended Contract, at a near double Rate to the other Work, *viz.* to be meaſured as well empty as full. And it appears by the Pages in the Day-Book, 79, 90, 99, 117, 158, *&c.* That the Accomptant, and not the Undertaker, paid for making of Cordous; and that the Stones were ſo ſoft, as to be cut for 7 Doblars, *viz.* 1 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *q. per* Stone. It appears by other Pages, That Square Stones 2 Foot by one were cut for 2 Ryals, 13 *d. per* Dozen.

Excuſe 6. *Of their making all the Mortar, and flinging Water on the Works.*

*Anſ.* 6. If the Undertakers did make the Mortar, when all Materials were brought to them; yet the Price charged, at the Rate of 20 *s. per* Rod of Wall built with Ruble-Stone, was very extravagant.

Excuſe 7. *As alſo for the Pains, Time and Skill of the Undertakers themſelves.*

*Anſ.* 7. It could not be reaſonable to charge, as the Accomptant has done, a double or treble Rate for the Value of Work done more than it was worth, for the Pains, Time, and Skill of the Undertakers, and what he never paid.

Excuſe 8. *And he has produced the Certificates of ſeveral Maſter-Workmen abroad, as well as here, that the ſaid Rates are moderate.*

*Anſ.* 8. The Reply of one of the Commiſſioners, N°. 45. proves thoſe Certificates to be of Caſes not parallel to the Caſes mentioned of theſe Works.

Excuſe 9. *And he has delivered the Atteſtations of moſt of the Undertakers, That he actually accompted with, and paid 'em the full Prices in their Contract.*

*Anſ.* 9. It is to be obſerved, That thoſe Atteſtations never ſay what theſe Contracts or Prices were; which ought to have been enquired into, conſidering the Difference there is in the Contracts produced by the Accomptant, and how they are both contradicted by the Day-Book; and that ſome of thoſe Atteſtations were in ſuch general Terms, as made it not poſſible for ſome of the Perſons to be certain of the Truth of what they affirmed, unleſs they had kept the Accompts. That theſe Atteſtations were Anſwers to Queſtions propoſed to them by the Lieutenant-Governor of *Minorca*, who was himſelf concerned in the Accompts; and therefore it ought to have been conſidered, whether thoſe Perſons were not under ſome Fear of Military Power, or of loſing the Arrears of Money due to them. That it was obſerved by the Preface to the Reply of one of the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*, It might be well preſumed ſome powerful Motive had been uſed to make ſome of the Undertakers to contradict what they had expreſly and voluntarily ſworn before. For it is hard otherwiſe to conceive, that *Gonzales* and *Conchillo*, Two of his Undertakers, and alſo *Lido* and *Reſſo*, tho' not ſo directly, ſhould have expreſly contradicted what they had voluntarily ſworn before: which is a ſtrong Proof of the Truth of their former Atteſtations. But the Atteſtations, Affidavits and Certificates, and the Accomptant's Excuſes

cuſes, cannot in the leaſt juſtify the Accomptant's having charged more than it appears by the Inſtances before-mentioned in his Day-Book, he really paid for the ſame Work, and to the ſame Perſons, who were ſeveral of them the ſame Undertakers mentioned by him, and Maſter-Maſons, and not Under-workmen, as the Auditor's Report ſuggeſts. And it appears by many Pages almoſt throughout the Accomptant's Day-Book, That he paid great Sums of Money to *Engliſh* Artificers, and many Maſter-Maſons and Undertakers, who are not mentioned as undertakers by any of his Contracts, or Books of Meaſurement. And there is no Mention in the Day-Book, of the Carriage of Materials to the Undertakers, or of the other Excuſes before-mentioned of the Accomptant.

Excuſe 10. The Auditor's Report ſays, *That the Vouchers produced by the Accomptant for Proof of the Payments are of the following Kinds: For Parts thereof, the Receipts of the Parties themſelves; but for other Part, only the Teſtifications of Payment given under the Hands of other Perſons, expreſſing that they ſubſcribed the ſame, the Parties themſelves not knowing how to write, which Perſons the Accomptant repreſents to be Witneſſes of his Payments; and informs me, it is the Cuſtom in the Iſland of* Minorca, *to take ſuch Teſtifications as Receipts, when the Parties themſelves can't write: and not to take their Marks as is practiſed elſewhere. He has produced, beſides theſe Teſtifications, the Affidavits of moſt of the Perſons who ſubſcribed the ſame. As theſe Affidavits, and the Certificates of Payment before mentioned, are not the Vouchers required by the Courſe of the* Exchequer, *the Payments made thereupon can't be allowed by me, without the Authority of a Privy-Seal in that behalf.*

*Anſ.* 10. The Report of the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*, N°. 2. ſays, in Relation to the Accomptant's Vouchers, *As to his Accompts, ſeveral Vouchers were wanting, and ſeveral Vouchers for Sums not brought to Accompt. There are alſo ſome in the Name of the ſame Perſon in different Hands, and moſt of them for Sums of Money receiv'd upon Accompt, without mentioning for how much Work done, or at what Rate.* So that it appears from this, and other Parts of the Reports of theſe Commiſſioners, That they thought it impracticable for them to examine the Accomptants Vouchers and Accompts, in the Method they were ſhewed to them. It may be conſider'd, how dangerous it is that the Publick may be wronged by the Method of one Perſon ſigning of Receipts for other Perſons to a very great Value, if that one Perſon ſhou'd ſign an untrue Account; and alſo whether the Perſons who ſign'd thoſe Receipts were not Servants, or had a Dependance upon the Accomptant; and whether the Notary, whoſe Method it was to ſet a Seal to the Affidavits that were made (but not ſigned by the Parties) as it is obſerved by the Reply of the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*, N°. 3. was not brought over from *Taragona* by Brigadier *Durand*, that ſo the Vouchers, as well as the Work, might be made in the ſame manner as had been practiſed there by him. And it appears, that the Accomptant produced ſeveral Vouchers of his Payments from N°. 33. to 37. where *Spaniards* in *Minorca* do make their Marks to his Vouchers.

Some other Excuſes mentioned by the Accomptant in his Anſwer to one of the Commiſſioners, N°. 33. are, that the Rock was of different Kinds, having more Fire-ſtone in it in ſome Places than in others; that Proviſions were dear when he paid the greateſt Prices. But it is to be concluded, that the Replies given by one of the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*, have ſatisfied the Auditor and Commiſſioners for determining the Debts of the Army: Becauſe they do not take any notice of the Replies, which were, That by the pretended Contract, the ſame Prices are charged by the Accomptant for all Works of the ſame Sort and Denomination; which is a Proof from himſelf, that the Works were of much the ſame Value, as to Proviſions being dearer, when part of thoſe Works were done. It appears from the Accomptant's Book of Meaſurement, and the Commiſſioners Reply, N°. 33. That the Work of the detatched Baſtion was done at the Beginning by his Undertaker *Vincent y Borra*, when Proviſions were cheaper, as he ſays.

It is to be obſerved, that the Accomptants Oath is allowed by the Report, as a good Teſtimony of ſome of his Receipts, and alſo of his payments by Bills given by him to a great Value: Which is an extraordinary ſort of Evidence to bring a Charge upon the Publick. The Auditor's Report (upon Objections made by one of the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*) diſallows of a Charge of 2500 Canes Cubical of Earth, as being mixed

with

with the Rock in one Place, though meaſured all as Earth; but it takes no notice of the Affidavits which were produced by the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*, and mentioned in the Report of one of the Commiſſioners, N°. 52. That Deductions ought to be made from the Meaſurements of the Walls built with Lime-Mortar, becauſe of the Quantity of Rock that was intermixed with the Wall, and concealed under it, and was a very great Abuſe.

THE Auditor's Report has repreſented the Accomptant's Expence, charged for Lime and Sand to make Mortar, in the moſt favourable manner. It takes no notice of the great Objections to it mentioned in the Reply of one of the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*, N°. 55. *viz.* That the Accomptant had charged for the Expence of Lime and Sand, and for the Carriage of them by Land or by Water to the Works 16 Dollars, about 4 *l. Engliſh* for the Quantity that was uſed in a Rod of Work: And it ſays the Accomptant allowed he had charged 15 Dollars for that Quantity; which is ſuch a Charge as never was heard of before, and is incredible. The Report alſo takes no Notice, that the Accomptant owned he paid nothing for the Wood which burnt 25 Kilns of Lime, which is the chief Expence of makeing Lime: That the Sand was got by the ſide of the Harbour, and carried a ſmall Diſtance by Water. And it takes no notice of many other material Objections. And that notwithſtanding, there was an Allowance propoſed by the ſaid Commiſſioner of 30*s.* for the Mortar uſed in a Rod of Work, which was a large Allowance.

The Auditor's Report ſays, *That the Commiſſioners ſent into* Spain *have made ſeveral Exceptions in their Report, to ſeveral Articles of Expences charged by the Accomptant, containing higher Prices than ought to have been paid, and Expences that were not neceſſary to the Works; but does not mention the Particulars, or propoſe, as they have done in their other Exceptions, what Deductions may be made from the ſame.*

IT is ſtrange that the Auditor ſhould expect, that the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain* ſhould mention Particulars in thoſe Articles mentioned by the Accomptant; their Objections to thoſe Accompts being, that they were without any Particulars of Rates, and Prices of Materials, and Quantities of Works; and were ſo confuſed, as made it impracticable to examine them. But thoſe Commiſſioners gave ſeveral Reaſons to prove it was unreaſonable and incredible, that there ſhould have been ſuch an Expence in ſome of thoſe Articles: But the Report of the Auditor takes no notice of them.

IT is proper to obſerve what is mentioned in the laſt Reply of one of the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*, That the Accomptant would not give thoſe Commiſſioners an Accompt of all his Receipts, for want of which it was impoſſible to ſettle all his Accompts; and that it was in his Power to evade the Force of ſeveral Objections only by affirming he had given her Majeſty Credit for ſeveral Sums for Timber, Stone, *&c.*

MANY more Objections were made, which are not here mentioned, theſe being ſufficient to ſhew, that thoſe Accompts ought not to have been allowed. There was propoſed to be deducted, by one of the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*, (for the Reaſon before mentioned) from the Accomptant's Charge, the Sum of 96000 Dollars; in Sterling 22800 l.

BESIDES a great Deduction which ought to have been made from other Articles of Expence which were excepted againſt, but could not be examined, becauſe the Accompts did not expreſs the Rates, and Prices, or Quantities of Works and Materials.

IT is very plain, from conſidering the many Evidences before-mentioned, that the Accomptant did not make any ſuch Contract for the Rates and Prices of Works, as he has pretended. It is very ſtrange, that the Report of the Auditor, and of the Commiſſioners for determining the Debts of the Army, has not obſerved, that the Excuſes or Reaſons given by the Accomptant, for his having paid more for ſome Works of the ſame Sort than for others, are not true in Fact; that if they were true, that would not have excuſed the Accomptant, for having charged more for the ſame Work, and to the ſame Perſons, than he really paid. That the Report takes no notice of the ſtrange Differences and Contradictions before-mentioned, between the Accomptant's Two Contracts, his Day-Book, and his Two Books of Meaſurement; nor does it take any notice of the very many full and clear Affidavits produced by the Commiſſioners that went into *Spain*, to prove that the Accomptant had charged much more in all his Articles of Work, than he really paid; nor of the Agreement there is between thoſe Affidavits, and the

Places

Places in the Day-Book where the Prices of Works are mentioned, which is a great Confirmation of the Truth of those Affidavits; nor have shewn a due Regard to the Oaths of the Commissioners themselves that went into *Spain*, who where disinterested Persons, and appointed by Authority.

THE Accomptant has stated an Accompt at the End of his Day-Book, with some few Undertakers mentioned in the last Contract produced by him; but not with all the Undertakers there mentioned, nor with many that were employed by him as Undertakers, as appears by the Day-Book. But those Accompts do no where mention the Rates and Prices of their Works. But it is supposed the Accomptant would have it understood, that those Undertakers worked at the Rates and Prices mentioned in his pretended Contracts; but the Sums said to be paid those Undertakers in the whole at the End of the Day-Book, and his Charge of Payments made his Undertakers in his Book of Measurement, do differ very much from the Payments made to those very Persons in the Total by the Day-Book: And yet the Commissioners for determining the Debts have allowed him several Sums mentioned in his Book of Measurement, as paid his Undertakers; tho' very much larger than what he had charged in his own Day-Book, as paid to the same Persons.

THE Commissioners for Stating and Determining the Debts of the Army, say, in their Report, dated *March* 4. 1716.

THE Total of the Accomptant's Discharge by the Auditor, including the Bills drawn and Notes lying out, is 360894 Doll. 6 Ry. 8 Dob. To which they have added, the Differences between the Allowances and Disallowances of themselves in the Auditor's State. And then the Commissioners say, the Total of the Accomptant's Discharge is 364392 Doll. 4 Ry. 15 Dob. which, if allowed, they say there is due to the Accomptant 85321 Doll. 7 Ry. 5 Dob. In *English* Money, 20,264 *l.* 0 *s.* 10 *d.* ¾ *q.*

THE Commissioners say farther, That whilst this Accompt was under their Examination, they considered the Report of the Commissioners for inspecting the Affairs of the War in *Spain*, as far as it concerned the Accomptant with the said Accomptant's Answer, and the Commissioner's Reply; but find nothing therein to add to what has been fully represented by the Auditor, in the Report before-mentioned.

BUT the Commissioners, in their Report, dated *August* 9. 1717. say, in that Part of it which is addressed to His Majesty, That there may be justly allowed the Accomptant on his Credit Side of his Accompt for his Disbursements, as to the Fortifications and other Articles of Expence (all which Articles are mentioned in the Report the Year before) the Sum of 304,024 Doll. 6 Ry. 16 Dob. In Sterling Money, 72205 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* ¾ *q.* which is about 60000 Dollars less than what was represented by the Commissioners for determining the Debts of the Army by the former Report. So that it seems plain, that they have discovered a Mistake of their own, to the Amount of 60000 Dollars to the Prejudice of the Publick.

# A
# GENERAL ABSTRACT
Of the Expence of the
# Fortifications of St. *Philip's Caſtle*
AT
# *PORT-MAHONE.*

*A Calculation of the following particulars of the new Works at* Port-Mahone, *according to the Measurements of them, and according to the Prices specify'd in a Contract with the Workmen.*

| *Work Done.* | | *Canes. Palms.* | *At what Prices per. Cane.* | *Sums.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Dollars.* | *Dollars.* |
| *Ditch of Rock* | *Cubicall Measure.* | 34410 | 2 $\frac{3}{14}$ | 73,735 $\frac{10}{14}$ |
| *Lime Wall* | Ditto | 6535 | 2 $\frac{3}{14}$ | 14,003 $\frac{8}{14}$ |
| *Wall of Counterscrape* | Ditto | 4463 | 2 $\frac{3}{14}$ | 9563 $\frac{8}{14}$ |
| *Wall of Cover'd Way* | Ditto | 1722 | 2 $\frac{3}{14}$ | 3690 |
| *Earth carryed* | Ditto | 39576 | 1 | 39,576 |
| *Mines* | Ditto | 382 | 4 | 1528 |
| *Walls of the Royal Battery* | Ditto | 372 | 4 | 1488 |
| *The Caponiere* | Ditto | 143 | 2 $\frac{3}{14}$ | 306 $\frac{6}{14}$ |
| *Platforms for Guns* | *Superficial Measure.* | 227 | 1 | 227 |
| *Ditto of Royal Battery* | Ditto | 322 | 1 | 322 |
| *Arches of the long Storehouse* | | 193 7 | 3 | 581 $\frac{3}{2}$ |
| *Pavement of* ditto | | 111 | 1 | 111 |
| *Double Walls of* ditto | | 153 4 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 345 $\frac{6}{2}$ |
| *Single Walls of* ditto | | 34 2 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| *Pillars of* ditto | | 34 7 | 3 | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| *Stairs and Walls of the Stairs of* ditto | | 46 7 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| *For Lime, Sand, &c. for 7959 Canes Cub. of Lime Wall* | | | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 59154 |
| | | | | 204892 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

204,892 $\frac{1}{2}$
108,888 - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

96,004 - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

*A Cubical Cane of Work, is 5 Foot 1 Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ Square.*

*A Calculation of the following Particulars, according to the Commiſſioners Meaſurements taken with the Accomptant, and according to the common Prices of the Work, at* Port-Mahone.

| *Deductions made from ſome dimentions of the Meaſurements, which were taken upon truſt as by Obſervations,* N° 1, 2, 3, 4. | | *Remaining.* | | *Prices common at* Port-Mahone, per *Cane.* | | *Deductions from the Sums.* | | *Sums Remaining* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Canes.* | *Palms.* | *Canes.* | *Palms.* | *Dollars.* | *Ryals.* | *Dollars.* | *Ryals.* | *Dollars.* | *Ryals.* |
| 1453 | 3 | 23,956 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 24301 | | 49434 | 7 ½ |
| | | 6535 | | *Ditto.* | | 4210 | | 9802 | |
| | | 4463 | | *Ditto.* | | 2869 | | 6694 | 4 |
| | | 1722 | | *Ditto.* | | 1107 | | 2583 | |
| 5322 | | 34244 | | 0 | 3 | 26734 | 4 | 12841 | 4 |
| | | 382 | | 3 | | 382 | | 1146 | |
| | | 272 | | 2 | | 744 | | 744 | |
| 71 | 4 | 271 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 127 | 2 | 179 | 2 |
| | | 227 | | 0 | 5 | 85 | 1 | 141 | 7 |
| | | 322 | | 0 | 5 | 120 | 6 | 201 | 2 |
| | | 193 | 7 | 3 | | | | 581 | 6 |
| | | 111 | | 0 | 4 | 55 | 4 | 55 | 4 |
| | | 173 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | 345 | 3 |
| | | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 38 | 2 |
| | | 14 | 7 | 3 | | | | 104 | 4 |
| | | 16 | 7 | 2 | 4 | | | 117 | 4 |
| | | | | 3 | | 35277 | | 23877 | |
| | | | | | | 96004 | 4 | 108,888 | 1 ½ |

*N. B.* This Calculation, which was neceſſary to explain the Deductions propos'd from the Meaſurements taken by one of the Commiſſioners; and from the prices of the Works, never was return'd back to the Houſe of *Commons*, by the Commiſſioners, for determining, *&c.* which made the Accompt leſs Intelligible. The Accomptant has alſo charg'd in his Account 40654 *Dollars*, for the ſeveral particulars here mention'd, *viz.*

| | *Dollars.* |
|---|---|
| *For bringing Workmen from* Catalonia. | 10254 |
| *For Overſeers* | 10896 |
| *For Timber* | 8798 |
| *For Baskets* | 605 |
| *For Carpenters* | 6862 |
| *For Smiths* | 1385 |
| *For Plaiſterers* | 1854 |
| | 40654 |

From which Deductions ought to be made; it is believ'd the bringing People from *Catalonia* was not neceſſary, and the other Articles ſeem to be more than double the Expence, for there were no Scaffolds us'd in building the Walls of the Ditches, nor any Paliſadoes bought, and there are few particulars of the Quantities and Rates of Materials or Work, ſo that the Accompts above mention'd could not be examin'd.

## *This Account relating to the Fortifications of* Taragona, *was not returned back to the Houſe of* Commons, *by the Commiſſioners, for deter,* &c. *The manner of Accompting is much the ſame as that before mention'd, relating to* Port-Mahone.

HAVEING receiv'd a Complaint ſome Days before we left *Barcelona*, from the *Marquis D Rialp* the King's Secretary of State, that Brigadier *Durand* had receiv'd great Sums of Money ſtopt out of the King's Subſidies for the Fortifications of *Taragona*, but that he could never get any Account from him how that Money had been expended, we deſir'd Brigadier *Durand* to lay before us an Accompt of that Money, but he gave us ſuch a one as was very unſatisfactory, we therefore demanded a particular Accompt of his Receipts and Diſburſements, together with a general Meaſurement of the Fortifications, but he told us by a Letter of which a Coppy is annexed, N° 26, That as to a general Meaſurement he never had any, and that upon paying the Workmen he had always Regiſter'd their Receipts, which mention'd upon what Account the Money was paid, tho' it is certain that all the Works of theſe Fortifications, were done by Contract at certain Rates by the Square, and whilſt we were at *Tarragona* many of the Workmen who had been employed in theſe Works, came to us demanding the Ballance of their Accompts, by which it appeared, that all their Work had been meaſured, however we cou'd get no other Accompt from him than great quantities of Receipts, and it was impoſſible for us to judge what Credit ought to be given to them, being ſigned by great Numbers of *Spaniards* unknown to us, and in this manner only he diſcharges about 16000 *l.* Receiv'd by him on Accompt of the ſaid Fortifications.

# THE APPENDIX.

# APPENDIX

TO THE

# Some REMARKS concerning GIBRALTAR, humbly offer'd by Colonel *Joseph Bennet*, to the Honourable the Commissioners appointed to Examine the publick Accompts of *Spain* and *Portugal*.

N°. I.

WHEN the Queen's Forces took *Gibraltar*, there were about 1200 Families in the Place, who by Capitulation with the Prince of *Hess Darmstadt*, had their choice to remain in their Possessions, or go away with their Effects, all but some *French* who were made Prisoners of War, and according to the Capitulation, there remained about 30 Families and 6 Clergymen; but the whole number of Men, Women, and Children, did not exceed Seventy in all, and they've always receiv'd Allowance of Provisions at the Garrison ever since.

That since the Siege was raised (by what Means I cannot tell) great number of *Spaniards*, both Men, Women, and Children, have got into the Town, who have also received the same Allowance of Provisions, as may appear by the Agent Victuallers Books of Delivery, and the Toll of the old Inhabitants, and thereby her Majesty has been at a vast Expence in Victualling the new Comers, and if there are only 300 of them at twelve pence *per* Day for 6 Years, the Charge has far exceeded the Defence of the Town and the Fortifications ever since.

THAT after her Majesty's Forces were possess'd of the Town, the Enemy besieged it vigorously for 7 Months, from whence it may be presumed, that the Place was then of great Importance, for without it we cou'd not have carry'd on the War in *Catalonia*; and many Merchant Ships had been taken, there being no Friends Porte for sometime from *Lisbon* to *Barcelona*, and till of late, there were no Ships of Force order'd for that Station, to protect the *Mediterranean* Trade, Notwithstanding the great convenience of cleaning the Men of War in the new Mole, and the goodness of the Harbour. For which Cause, many Gallies and other Merchant Ships have been taken in our View in coming in and going out of the Streights Mouth, which has been a great loss to her Majesty in her Customs, and damage to her Subjects, and the Place look'd upon as if it was under no Bodies Care.

THAT when the Siege was raised, the Enemy kept a Blockade of 500 Horse, and a considerable Body of Foot for some Years very near the Town, yet notwithstanding, the then Governour Major General *Thrimpton* took 10 Brass Cannon from the Batteries before the Breaches were repaired, or the Place free from Danger, embarqued them on board the Menelaque, and sold them at *Lisbon* of which (as in Duty bound) I did acquaint the principal Officers of her Majesty's Ordnance, and the said Governour returning again to his Government, used me cruelly by Confinement, Trials at Court Martials, and gross Language for doing my Duty; all which will appear if your Honours will be pleased to examine the same being now in the proper Place.

THAT during the Siege, most of the Houses of the lower Town were ruin'd by the Enemies Bombs, but the upper Town was little damaged, untill the Soldiers pulled down the Timber to sell to Sutlers, and other principal People; and have also stubbed up the Roots of most of the Trees on the Mountain to Sell, of which I did frequently acquaint the Governour, and although several have been taken in the Fact, there was no Example made, notwithstanding great Sums of Money were paid for Coals for the Garrison at that Time, as will appear by Bills drawn on Mr. *Morrice*; and now what

Roots have escaped the Soldiers and sprout out, the Goats destroy so soon as they appear, so that in a short Time there will not be brush Wood for baking Bread for the Garrison, or to make Fasanes to repair Breaches in Case of a Siege.

THAT upon Complaint made in *England*, that great Taxes and other Impositions were laid upon Shipping and Boats coming to this Place: Her Majesty was graciously pleas'd to make *Gibralter a free Port*, and thereupon many Boats and Embarkations, came from *Portugal*, *Barbary*, and even from the Enemies Towns of *Malaga*, *Marvela*, *Elepona*, *Terifa* and other adjacent Places, with the Hazard of their Lives and Liberties, to bring Wine, Bread, Fruit, and other Refreshments to the Garrison. But the Impositions and Taxes which were demanded and receiv'd from them, were so great, that they declared they would not come again to the Place. By which means the Officers and Soldiers have suffer'd very much, and her Majesties Orders manifestly violated; that by a standing Order of the Governour, no Officer or Soldier is admitted to go on Board any Ship to buy Provisions at the best Hand, under the Penalty of disobeying Orders, but Sutlers and Favourites have been always allowed to go on Board, and to buy up whole Cargoes which they sell to the Garrison, at extravagant Prices, knowing very well, that such Commodities must be had at any Rate.

THAT in a short Time after the Place was declar'd a free Port, many People came from all Parts to reside in it, and gave any Money for Houses, both in large Fines and Monthly Rent, upon which the Garrison by degrees were removed out of their Quarters, and put into the very worst and ruin'd Houses of the Town, for to make room for Strangers, and the *Engineer* obliged to fit up and repair those Houses out of the Money appropriated for the *Fortifications*, of which he often complain'd; and thereby has drawn the *Governour's* displeasure upon him, in somuch that he has threatned to Hang him, to break his Bones, and given him the Lye. It is likewise observ'd, that if any commanding Officer of Regiments or Companies do complain of the badness of their Quarters for themselves or Soldiers, and that the Men are often kill'd and disabled by the falling of their Quarters, and Lodge so close that it may occasion a Sickness in the Place, they are either snubbed or looked upon disaffected to the *Governour's* Interest, and scarcely dare an Officer keep 'em Company so long as they are in Disgrace. The *Jews* come daily in great Numbers from *Barbary*, *Leghorn*, and *Portugal*; they enquire into every particular Circumstance of the Place, and have their Correspondents abroad. Those from *Barbary* have rais'd the Prices of all things to a very great Degree, and are indulg'd by their paying high Fines and Rents, so that they have some of the best Houses in the Town, and thinking to ease themselves of their Taxes or great Rents, have complained to the Court of Mequinez, which was the true Reason that the *Emperor* of *Morocco* would not give leave to get *Timber*, *Lime*, *Bricks*, *&c.* for the Fortifications, untill the Queen of *England* first gives a Security under her Royal Hand, that *Gibralter* shall be free for his Subjects as well *Moors* as *Jews*, and signified the same in his Letter to *Colonel Bennet*, when he went to *Barbary* with the Queens Letter, for leave to have those Materials, which Original Letter was sent to the Earl of *Dartmouth*, and a Copy thereof to the Board of Ordnance, that the *Jews* have shewed themselves Enemies to the Place, by hindring our getting Materials, and may at some time or other do moreDamage to the Place being a Mercenary People, and may betray the Garrison as they have often done to the *Moors* during their Conquest in *Spain*. The Rents of the Houses which are Monthly collected by the Town Major are very considerable, as may appear by his Books, and besides that, there is not an Artificer or Soldier who sells a Glass of Wine or any other Commodity in their own Quarters, but is obliged to pay Ten Shillings per Month, and is a greater Imposition than in any other Place, which also occasions the Dearness of all Things.

THE Rents of the Houses and the Ground Rents of many other, which will soon be built on the old Foundations, if duely Collected, for her Majesty will not only defray the Charges of the Establishment of the Place, but keep the Fortifications in Repair, and pay other Contingencies unless some great Accidents do happen; and it is humbly submitted to your Honour's great Wisdom, whether the great Sum already Collected, ought not to be accounted for to her Majesty.

WHEN the Peace is made, *Gibralter* will be a Place of Commerce and Trade, and as the Neighbouring Countries take Duties on Commodities, whether it will not be as

reasonable

reaſonable fo[r] 'em to pay ſome Cuſtoms to her Majeſty, which will help to eaſe the charge of keeping th[e] Town, and ſuch Duties to commence at ſuch time as her Majeſty and her wiſe Council ſhall think proper. The preſent Charge of the Hoſpital is great, and indeed without any [oc]caſion for it, unleſs in Time of a Siege, or War, and when either happen, the Hoſpital may be re-eſtabliſh'd; but in the mean Time the Chirurgeons of each Regiment in the Garriſon can take care of their own Sick Soldiers for a ſmall allowance more than their Pay, which will prevent ſome Abuſes that have been practiſed in the Accompts of the Hoſpital, eſpecially ſince the Chirurgeons do purchaſe that Poſt as it hath been reported.

AT preſent there is another great charge for Coals to dreſs the Soldiers Victuals, and a Commiſſary [a]ppointed at ten Shillings per Day for the Delivery of the Coals, only this charge will ſo[on] be at End, if the Liberties of *Gibralter* can be obtained by the Peace, becauſe of the [g]reat Quantity of Wood growing upon thoſe Limits, but if it ſhould prove otherwiſe, the Coal for the Garriſon may be had from *England* at a much cheaper way, in ſo much, that [t]he Coals for four Years will not amount to the Expence of one Year as now they are bought.

IT has been obſerv'd that ſeveral Ships have been loſt by a Miſtake, in the entring into the Gut, to go thro' out of the *Mediterranean* Sea into the Ocean, by taking the Mountains of *Gibralter*, and that of *Carbonero*, for the Mountain of *Apes-Hill* in *Barbary* and *Gibralter*, which was the Loſs of Sir *Francis Wheeler* ſome time ſince. But this inconveniency may be remedied, by making two diſtinguiſhing Lights at the South End of *Gibralter Mountain*, the Expence thereof will be ſmall in Building, and the Charge of Coal can be made good, by having Nailers to Work in the Night at thoſe Fires.

*Gibralter, Nov.*
*22d.* 1711. S. V.

*All which is humbly offered to your Honours,*
*by your moſt obedient faithful Servant,*
Jos. Bennet.

## Nº II.

I DO hereby certify upon Oath, that having demanded of Major *Edward Bucknall* a Houſe to live in, at *Gibraltar*, in order to ſell Wine, *&c.* towards the contributing to the better Maintenance of my Wife and Family, he promiſed me I ſhould in a very little time have one, and accordingly he ſoon after gave me one that had been left by a *Spaniſh* Sutler, and at the ſame Time told me, that as I was an old Comrade of his I ſhould pay nothing to him for it, as other Sutlers did, for the firſt two or three Months, nor that he would not take any thing of me, [a]s Entrance Money, which was always paid by others; but after I had fixed my ſelf and F[a]mily in this Houſe, and bought the Furniture and Goods that were in it, to the Value [o]f about Thirty Pounds, Major *Bucknall* came to me, within ſix Days after I had been in [t]he Houſe, and demanded of me Twenty Shillings, as a Months Rent for this Houſe, but putting him in mind of his Promiſe to me, that I ſhould have it *gratis* for the firſt two or three Months, he told me that he muſt have it, becauſe the Governor wanted his Money: I have now been fourteen Months in this Houſe, and have not only been obliged, by the aforeſaid Major *Bucknall*, to pay 20 *s. per* Month for it, but have alſo been forced to pay him 12 l. Sterling for that which they call here the good Will of the Houſe; and when I endeavour'd to perſuade him that my poor Circumſtances would not admit of ſo great an Expence for Houſe Rent; he told me there were more Soldiers coming into the Garriſon, and that if I did not pay this Money, I might be turned out of my Houſe; upon which I was forced to raiſe the Money with the help of ſome Friends, and gave it him at two Payments, *viz.* four Moidores at a Time. Beſides this Expence for a Houſe, I am [o]bliged to pay 15 d. *per* Month to the *Spaniſh* Magiſtrate for the Weights we [u]ſe, and 10 *s. per* Month, as uſual, to the Major of our Regiment, for the Liberty of b[e]ing a Sutler.

I do alſo [c]ertify, as aforeſaid, that about ten Weeks ago, the Governor's Secretary, Mr. *Hudſon*, having a certain Quantity of Wines to diſpoſe off, all the Sutlers of the Garriſon were ordered to meet, and were told by the Town Adjutant, that every one of

them must buy of it according to his Abilities, and that they might guess to whom it belonged. I for my share took two Butts of it, but the Adjutant told me I must take Four. I excused my self from taking the other Two, for want of House Room, but paid for the two which I had, Fifteen Moidores to the abovesaid Mr. *Hudson*, Secretary to Brigadier *Stanwix*. All this I do certify to be the Truth, as Witness my Hand, at *Gibraltar*, this 2d Day of *January*, 1712-13.

*Ralph Willraham.*

This Certificate was taken from *Ralph Willraham*, Serjeant in *Farrington*'s Regiment, before me

*Andrew Archer.*

In Presence of

*Edward Acton.*

## N° III. *Translation of* Simon Garcia's *Deposition*, &c.

*SIMON GARCIA*, Native of *Gibraltar*, of the Age of 40 Years, or thereabouts, hath appear'd before us this 28th Day of *December*, 1712, and depos'd upon Oath, made on the holy Evangelist, that having been an Inhabitant of *Gibraltar* during the space of 5 Years, or thereabout, he had in that Time seen many Barks and Vessels bringing Wine, Bread, Coals, Fruit, and other Refreshments for the aforesaid Place, and that he had observ'd that the Masters of the said Vessels were constrain'd to pay Money to have Leave to go out of the new and old Moulds of the said Place with their Vessels; and particularly I have seen, during the Administration of this present Governor, that the Patrons, or Masters of Vessels, hereunder mention'd, have paid to Mr. *Hudson*, Secretary to the said Governor, both before and since the Truces and Cessation of Arms between the *Spaniards* and the aforesaid Place, six Pieces of Eight, or a golden Moydor, for to obtain a License for each of their Vessels, that had brought Wine, Bread, Charcoal, Fruit, and other Refreshments, to the Garrison, to go out of the said Moulds, and for this Reason the said Patrons were so displeas'd, that they declar'd that they never would return to the aforesaid Place with Refreshments, and protested that the Taxes and Impositions which they were oblig'd to pay, exceeded the Profit they made by the Sale of their Cargoes. The Names of the Patrons above-mention'd and the Places where they dwell, are as follows, *viz. Luis Sardino*, of *Malaga*, *Andres Seradan*, of *Malaga*, *Monzo Garcia*, of *Malaga*, *John Corbere*, of *Estipona*, *John de Santa Maria*, of *Tariffa*, *Francisco de Tores*, of *Malaga*, and *John Perex*, of *Malaga*; and moreover the said *Simon Garcia* deposes upon Oath, as aforesaid, that the Taxes, and Impositions, paid as above-mention'd, had been of very great Prejudice to the said Garrison of *Gibraltar*, because the aforesaid Vessels return'd no more there.

## *Depositions taken at* Tariffa, *relating to the Garrison of* Gibraltar.

## N° IV. *The Deposition of* Don John de Santa Maria.

*DON John de Santa Maria*, Inhabitant of the City of *Tariffa*, did, on the 18th Day of *January*, 1713, appear before me the *Publick Notary* of this Place, and having of his own free Will, taken the Oath to God and the Cross; which I administer'd to him in due Form, promising to declare nothing but the Truth; he depos'd, that so soon as the Communication was open'd with the Garrison of *Gibraltar*, he made a Voyage thither with his Vessel, and carry'd with him some Hens and other Provisions; that for to obtain Leave to sell them there, it cost him a Moidore of Gold, worth 6 Dollars, besides six Hens,

Hens, worth 2 Dollars more; all which he gave to the Governor's Secretary, call'd *Don John Hudson*. That the next Voyage which he made thither, the ſaid Secretary would have made him pay the ſame again; but he having complain'd to the Town Major, it was afterward agreed, that the Tax ſhould be of one Dollar, which he paid to the Secretary, who took from him two Kids, worth a Dollar, and two more without paying for them. That a Serjeant, who has the Care of opening and ſhutting the Town Gates, took from him five Hens, worth two Dollars each, and that having ſent after him, one of the Men belonging to his Veſſel, to demand the Money for them, he was beat and forc'd to come back without it. And the laſt Voyage he made to the aforeſaid Place, it coſt him 1 Dollar to the Secretary, and he was told by him that he ſhould immediately have a Licenſe to return Home as ſoon as he had ſold his Proviſions; he was notwithſtanding detain'd there two Days expecting it, and at laſt having conſum'd all his Victuals, and not being admitted into the Town, he was forc'd to make his Eſcape from thence without it. And he further adds, that tho' he complain'd to the Town Major and Secretary, that ſeveral Perſons of the Garriſon ow'd him Money for Proviſions, which he ſold them upon Truſt, he could not recover any of thoſe Debts. All this he declares upon Oath, as aforeſaid, to be nothing but the Truth, and is about 30 Years of Age.

*Manuel de Montanana*, Notary Publick.

## *The Depoſition of* Joſeph Mender.

*JOSEPH MENDER*, Inhabitant of the City of *Tariffa*, *&c.* depos'd, that in the Month of *November* laſt, he carry'd a ſmall Quantity of Fiſh in his Boat to *Gibraltar*, and for the Licenſe to ſell it there, he paid a Dollar to the Governor's Secretary, which he certify'd upon Oath, as aforeſaid, and is about 48 Years of Age, but could not write.

*Manuel de Montanana*, Notary Publick.

## *Another Depoſition, made by* Don John de Santa Maria.

*DON JOHN DE SANTA MARIA*, *&c.* did again depoſe, that ſince the opening a free Commerce with *Gibraltar*, he went thither in *December* laſt, in Company with 3 Barks more beſides his own, that one of them belong'd to *Joſeph Surena*, and was loaden with 80 Quintals of Wood, which the ſaid *Surena* had bought for about half a Ryal Plate *per* Quintal, that he ſold it again at *Gibraltar* for a Ryal Plate *per* Quintal, which amounted to 10 Dollars, but the Governor's Secretary oblig'd him to pay five Dollars for the Licenſe, which was given him to ſell it, he loſt five Ryals of Vellen by it, beſides 3 Dollars which it coſt him in Expences, for ſubſiſting himſelf and his People. All which the ſaid *Don John de Santa Maria* has heard related to him, by the aforeſaid *Joſeph Surena* who is now abſent from this Place; and the ſaid *Don John de Santa Maria* did alſo declare, that having himſelf experimented ſeveral Extortions of the like Nature at *Gibraltar*, he was fully reſolved that none of his Barks, of which he had Eight, ſhould return thither, adding that, he knew very well that her Majeſty, the Queen of *Great Britain*, is far from allowing theſe Contributions, yet the Governor, being a Powerful Man, he is not to be reſiſted, and for that Reaſon he has left off all Commerce and Dealing with the aforeſaid Garriſon. All which he declares upon Oath, as aforeſaid, and is about 30 Years of Age. *John de Santa Maria.*

*Manual de Montanana*, Notary Publick.

I Do hereby Certifie upon Oath, that having lived in *Gibraltar* during the ſpace of eight Years, I have conſtantly paid twenty Shillings per Month for a Houſe to dwell in: The firſt two Years of my Abode here I paid the aforeſaid Rent to Major *Ervin*, and always ſince I have been called upon for it Monthly by Major *Bucknall*, and have been ſeveral times threatned by him to be turn'd out of my Houſe, when I deferr'd for any ſhort time the payment of the Rent, tho' I have laid out a great deal of Money in repairing the Houſe, and paid as all other People do here for the good will of the Houſe, five Moidores for mine, yet I am threatned every Day by the aforeſaid, Major to have Soldiers lodg'd in my Houſe, and to be turned out of it, eſpecially when the time of payment for Houſe-rent approaches, he always telling me that the Governour wants his Money and will have his Money. All this I do certifie as aforeſaid to be the Truth. Witneſs my Hand at *Gibraltar* this 3d Day of *January*, 1712-13. *O. S.*

*Anthony Moor* ↄ Champaigne's Mark.

This Certificate was taken of the aboveſaid *Anthony Moor*, by me,

EDWARD ACTON.

N°. VI.

I Do hereby ſolemnly Declare in the preſence of Almighty God, that during the ſpace of two Years that I lived in *Gibraltar* working at my Trade, I payed to Major *Edward Bucknal* two Dollars *per* Month for Houſe Rent, and twenty Dollars for the good Will of the Houſe, which I was conſtantly obliged to pay during the whole time aforeſaid.

*Cadiz, January* the 23d. *N. S.* 1713.

*John Woan*, Taylor.

THE Moneys aboveſaid I paid, that by Reaſon Major *Bucknall* told me the Governour *Elliot* muſt have his Money.

N°. VII.

*Affidavit of* John Baptiſta Pelufa, *and* Anthony Maron, *concerning Money paid to the Town and Governour's Secretary, for Anchorage of Veſſels, and about ſeveral other Abuſes at* Gibraltar. No. 2. (and 3)

JOHN BAPTISTA PELUFA and ANTHONY MARON, Mariners, appeared this Day before us, and made Oath on the Holy Evangels, that they have been Inhabitants at *Gibraltar* about eight Years, and that during which time they have kept a Barcelongo, and ſeveral other ſort of Boats, *&c.* and in them went frequently to *Tangeir*, *Tituan*, *La Rache*, *Azzelia*, and other Places in *Barbary*, to bring from thence for them of the ſaid Garriſon of *Gibraltar*, Cows, Sheep, Hens, and other Neceſſaries; and that during the Time of Major General *Elliots* being Governour of that Place, they went alſo to *Taro* and other Places in the Kingdom of *Portugal* for ſuch like Proviſions, and that they paid two Dollars to Capt. *Bucknall*, Town Major of *Gibraltar*, for leave to go out with their Boats, and two Dollars for every time they return'd from Anchorage; and they further Declare and Depoſe, that they have paid four Dollars for leave to go out, and four Dollars more for Anchorage for every time they went out and return'd with their Boats. During the Time of Brigadier *Stanwix* being Governour, and that the ſame was paid to the ſaid Major *Bucknall* and Mr. *John Hudſon* the ſaid Governour's Secretary: And they further depoſe, that during the time of Major General *Elliots* being Governour of the ſaid Town of *Gibraltar*, and alſo of Brigadier *Stanwick's*

*Stanwix*'s Government, they have ſeen the Patrons of ſeveral Boats and other Embarkations which come to the ſaid place of *Gibraltar*, with Wine, Bread, and other Refreſhment, and Merchandize from the neighbouring Places in *Spain*, pay the ſame Taxes and Impoſitions to the ſaid Town Major and Secretary; and theſe Deponents further Depoſe, that the ſaid Town Major and Secretary have come on board their Boats on their Arrival from *Barbary*, and have taken away Hens, Fruit, and other Refreſhmens from them, without paying the prices they coſt them; and theſe Deponents further ſay, that according to the Obſervations they have made, there have been one Year with another, during the aforeſaid time, upwards of five hundred Boats and other Embarkations arriv'd in that Port each Year: Theſe Deponents further depoſe, that they have ſeen *Auguſtin Daniel* who keeps a Tavern pay the ſaid Major *Bucknall*, two Moidoirs of Gold *per* Month for the Rent of his Houſe, and have alſo ſeen *Baptiſto Sanbata* paying four Dollars *per* Month for his Houſe, and many others, according to the Rent they paid. And they further declare and depoſe, that they have known that *Lawrence Milanex*, *Mario Antonio*, and two others who built Sheds under the old Walls, for which they were forced to pay to the Town Major eight and ten Moidores of Gold, beſides two Dollars *per* Month for the Rent of thoſe Houſes; and we know that *Lawrence Milanex* not being able to pay ſo much Money, the ſaid Town Major turn'd him out of his Houſe which he had built, and lock'd the Doors, and that ſeveral *Genouezes* having made Gardens without the Gates were forced to leave them, and make new Gardens in the Town for which they pay Rent. Theſe Deponents further declare and depoſe, that they are dwellers in *Gibraltar*, and that *Antonio Maron* ſettled there in *December* 1705, which is now upwards of 7 Years, and *John Baptiſta Peluſa* ſettled there in *Sept.* 1704, which is upward of 8 Years, and that in all that Time they never ſaw nor heard of any Boat or Embarkation employed by the Government or any other Perſon, on account of the Health or Quarrentena, and that every Voyage that they came from *Barbary* with Goods, *&c.* they directly went to the Mould, and paying every time two pieces of Eight in the time of Governour *Ellis*, and four Pieces of Eight in this preſent Governour *Stanwick*'s time, every time they came in they immediately diſcharg'd their Veſſels of what they brought, without any Stett or Hindrance on account of the Quarrentena; and to the Truth of all this they have Sworn and ſet their Hands.

In *Lisbon*, *Feb.* 27, 1712-13.

*John Baptiſta Peluſa.*

*Antonia Maron.*

The

## N° VIII. The Names of the old Inhabitants of *Gibraltar*, who remain'd in Town on the Capitulation made by the Prince of *Heſſe*,

*DON Fernando Tuxillo*, M. D.
*Juan Romero Vicario.*
*Joſeph De Penia Clerico*
*Juan Nunes Frayle*
*Diego Rano Frayle*
*Hermano Juan el Hermitano*
*Gabriel de Miranda Frayle*
*Bartolo el Campanero*
*Pedro de Robleſs and his Family*
*Pedro Mackbado and Family*
*Joſeph de Anquita Ditto*
*Maria Machada Ditto*
*Juan de Tangar Ditto*
*Franciſco Verde*
*Bernardo Rodrigus and Family*
*Madelena de Guzman and Daughter*
*Jaime Barleta and Family*
*Juan Guerew Ditto*
*Franciſco de Tapia*
*Pedro de Meza*
*Juan Batiſtagaſa and Family*
*Gonzalo Romero and Family*
*Diego Ximenes Ditto*
*Palomina Ditto*
*Juan Biora Ditto*
*Jacome de Pluma*
*Andres de Arenas and Family Dead*
*Joſeph de Spinoſa*
*Franciſco Zimenes and Family*
*Nicholas de la Roſa Ditto*
*Eſtephon de Umate Ditto*
*Diego Lorenzo Ditto*
*Franciſco Abegero and Wife*
*Bartazosa de los Reyes*
*Fernando Roderigos and Family Dead*
*Maria Baratona*
*Franciſco Galbes*
*Mareos Peres and Family*
*Michael Ferez and Brother*
*Andres deſoſa and Family*
*Mariana de Mendoſa*

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Fines not included nor the Monopolizing of Wines, of which there are 2500 Pipes conſum'd in a Year.

The Names of thoſe who pay Rent for Shops and Houſes, *&c.* excepting the Names of all the *Jews* which cannot be known but by the Town Majors Book.

Fines not included.

| | Dollars per Month. |
|---|---|
| *MAgdalona de Pontes* | 4 |
| *Senor Ruzo* | 4 |
| *Senor Gaſpar* | 4 |
| *Joſeph Luis* | 4 |
| *Senora Cartuna* | 6 |
| *Senor Moncarre* | 6 |
| *Patron Marcos* | 7 ½ |
| *Antonio Grana* | 6 |
| *Ditto for his Coffee-Houſe* | |
| *Senor Jacinto* | 4 |
| *Antonio Guero* | 3 |
| *Senor Calafata* | 4 |
| *A Gardener near Water Gate* | 2 |
| *Antonio Franciſco* | 3 |
| *John Fernando* | 6 |
| *Senor Conralo* | 4 |
| *Senor Bonete* | 3 |
| *Genoez Jack* | 4 |
| *Senor Franciſco* | 4 |
| *A Genoez Armores for two Houſes* | 8 |
| | 85 ½ |

| | Dollars per Month |
|---|---|
| *Ditto Confectioner* | 2 |
| *Nicholas Roſin* | 4 |
| *Senro Demain* | 6 |
| *Paſcal Roderigus* | 4 |
| *A Turk near the Lieut. Governor* | 4 |
| *Senor Alexander* | 3 |
| *A Genoeze near the Governours* | 4 |
| *Another Ditto in the ſame Street* | 4 |
| *Another Ditto* | 3 |
| *Michael the Gardiner* | 12 |
| *Beſides all Greens for the Gov. Houſe* | |
| *Another Gardiner near to him* | 4 |
| *A Genoeze near Machada's Houſe* | 3 ½ |
| *Ditto who Married a Black* | 4 |
| *The ſame Shoemaker* | 4 |
| *4 Genoezes near the Governours pay amongſt them* | 14 ½ |
| *Franciſco Baptiſta* | 4 |
| *John Baptiſta* | 3 ½ |
| | 83 ½ |

*Ditto*

| | Dollars per Month. |
|---|---|
| *The Gardener in the Mote at South Gate* | 6 |
| *Ditto at Rosia* | 6 |
| 2 *Genoezes near the Lieut. Governours* | 7 |
| *The Confectioner near the great Church* | 4 |
| 28 *Jews Shops in the great Street* | 118 |
| *All the other Jews cannot be known but suppos'd to pay* | 300 |
| *Senor Nieto* | 6 |
| *Senor Amaro* | 4 |
| *Senor Matias* | 10 |
| *Senor Benamore* | 8 |
| 2 *Young Merchant Jews in the great-street* | 12 |
| *Moses Mementor* | 6 |
| 2 *Jews near the great Church* | 12 |
| 2 *English Taverns over-against la Merce* | 8 |
| 3 *Taverns in* Mr. Norris's *Lane* | 6 |
| *A Dutch House near Major Jzolets* | 4 |
| *The Dutch Cadet over against* Mr. Veres | 4 |
| *An English Tavern near* Haimes | 4 |
| *A* Spanish *Barber next to him* | 4 |
| *A Tavern over against Senor Haimes* | 4 |
| Mrs. Petry | 2 |
| 4 *Houses near Captain* Gibbons | 8 |
| *The Truck Table* | 12 |
| *Serjeant Selly who Married* Mrs. Conely | 4 |
| *The Widdow* Heyford | 2 |
| Mr. Beasly | 4 |
| Mrs. Allen | 2 |
| *An Enlish Tavern near* Peter *the Baker* | 2 |
| Ellinor, Major Colombines *Cooke* | 4 |
| *Una Reily* | 6 |
| *The Dutch musick House* | 6 |
| *Another Ditto next to it* | 4 |
| | 589 |

| | Dollars per Month |
|---|---|
| *A ditto over against Senor* Nieto | 4 |
| *An English House near Capt.* Millers | 4 |
| *Dutch Butcher* | 12 |
| 5 *Dutch Houses near South-Gate* | 20 |
| Charles Donaldson | 6 |
| 3 *Genoeze Gardiners* | 12 |
| *A* Spaniard *in the House next Leiut.* Burdeaux | 2 |
| *Serjeant Stokes in the Stables* | 2 |
| *A Spaniard behind* Mr. Bradyls | 2 |
| Mrs. Franklin | 2 |
| Mrs. Brown | 4 |
| Mr. Champayne | 4 |
| Mr. Moone | 4 |
| Mr Styles *the Drummer* | 1 |
| *The Genoeze Baker* | 2 |
| *Serjeant* Magurre | 2 |
| *The Brasier* | 4 |
| 2 *Sutlers over against him* | 8 |
| Benjamin *the Jew* | 4 |
| *The Jews Taylor at the Corner of the Parade* | 4 |
| 2 *Taverns next to him* | 8 |
| Mr. Solomon Merit, *a Warehouse* | 4 |
| Mrs. Lille | 4 |
| Mr. Bradylls *Warehouse being a Chappel* | 4 |
| *Another Chapel, near the Lieut. Gover.* | 4 |
| | 127 |
| *per Month* | 886½ |

*Besides many Magazines and other Places which I cannot find out.*

N° IX. *An Accompt of the Rates of Exchange from* Lisbon, *to* London, *between the* 24th *of* March, 1704, *and the* 29th *of March*, 1713. N. S. *Proving the value of a Mill-Ree, at a Medium, to be* 5 s. 6 *d.*

| | Value of the Mill-ree. | | | Value of the Mill-ree. | | | Value of the Mill-ree. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | to *d. f.* | | *s. d.* | to *d. f.* | | *s. d.* | to *d. f.* |
| *March.* 24, 1704, N. S. | 6 3 | to 3 ¼ | 20 | 5 9 ¾ | | *October*, 1*st* 1706, N. S. | 5 10 | |
| *April*, 24 | 6 3 | | *July* 6 | 5 9 | | 15 | 5 10 ¼ | |
| *May*, 1*st*. | 6 3 | to 3 ½ | 14 | 5 9 | | 29 | 5 10 ¼ | |
| 8. | 6 3 | | 21 | 5 9 ¼ | | *Nov.* 9 | 5 10 | |
| 11. | 6 3 | | 28 | 5 9 ½ | | 19 | 5 10 | |
| 21 | 6 4 ½ | | *August*, 6 | 5 11 | | *Decem.* 1 | 5 10 | |
| *June*, 7. | 6 4 | | 27 | 5 11 ½ | | 13 | 5 9 | |
| 14 | 6 3 ¾ | | *Sept.* 19 | 5 10 ½ | to 11 | *Jan.* 3, 1707 | 5 10 ½ | |
| 21 | 6 3 | | 26 | 5 10 | | 15 | 5 10 | |
| *July*, 1. | 6 3 | | *October*, 3 | 5 10 | | 20 | 5 10 | |
| 22 | 6 3 | | 10 | 5 10 | | 27 | 5 9 ½ | |
| *August*, 5. | 6 3 | | *Novemb.* 2 | 5 10 ¼ | | *Feb.* 9 | 5 9 ½ ½ | |
| 11 | 6 2 ½ | | 10 | 5 10 ¼ | | 26 | 5 9 | |
| 18 | 6 2 ½ | | 16 | 5 10 ¼ | | *March*, 13 | 5 10 | |
| *Septem.* 2 | 6 0 | | 29 | 5 10 ¼ | | 22 | 5 9 ¾ | |
| 16 | 6 2 ¾ | | *Decemb.* 9 | 5 10 ¼ | | *April*, 1 | 5 9 ¾ | |
| 22 | 6 2 | | *Jan.* 2 1706 | 5 10 | to 11 | 20 | 5 10 | |
| *October*, 6. | 6 0 ¼ | to 1 *d.* | 17 | 5 11 ¼ | | *May*, 5 | 5 10 | |
| 20 | 6 0 ½ | to ¾ | 30 | 5 11 ½ | | 20 | 5 10 | |
| 29 | 6 0 | | *Feb.* 19 | 5 11 ¾ | | *June*, 1 | 5 9 ½ | |
| *Novemb.* 5. | 6 0 ¼ | | *March*, 4 | 5 11 | to 6 s. | 10 | 5 9 ½ ¼ | |
| 19 | 6 0 ½ | | 12 | 5 11 ¼ | | 21 | 5 9 ½ ½ | |
| *Decemb.* 3. | 6 0 ½ | | 22 | 5 11 | | *July*, 9 | 5 9 | |
| 18 | 6 2 to 5 *s.* 11 ¼ | | 26 | 5 11 | | *August*, 5 | 5 8 | to 8 ½ |
| *Jan.* 7. 1705 | 5 11 ½ | | *April*, 7 | 5 11 | | 17 | 5 8 | to 8 ¾ |
| 24 | 5 11 ¾ | | 19 | 5 10 ¾ | | 26 | 5 8 | |
| *Feb.* 20. | 5 11 ¾ | | *May*, 5 | 5 11 | | *Sept.* 3 | 5 7 ½ | |
| *March*, 17. | 6 0 | | 26 | 5 11 | | 13 | 5 6 ¾ | |
| *April*, 9. | 5 11 | | *June*, 4 | 5 11 | | *October*, 7 | 5 7 | |
| 21 | 5 10 ½ | | 18 | 5 11 | | 14 | 5 7 ½ | |
| *May*, 7. | 5 09 ½ | | 25 | 6 0 | | 22 | 5 7 ½ | |
| 15 | 5 10 | | *July*, 27 | 5 10 ¾ | to 11 | 31 | 5 7 | |
| 22 | 5 10 | | *August*, 6 | 5 10 | | *Novem.* 25 | 5 7 ½ | |
| 25 | 5 10 | to 10 *d.* ½ | 27 | 5 9 | to 9 ½ | *Decem.* 6 | 5 5 | |
| *June*, 8. 1705 N. S. | 5 10 ¼ | | *Sept.* 18 | 5 9 ½ | | 13 | 5 5 | to 5 ½ |

*Decemb.* 19

| | Value of the Mill-ree. | |
|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | to d. f. |
| Decemb. 19 | | |
| 1707 N. S. | 5 5 | |
| 29 | 5 5 | |
| Jan. 10 1708 | 5 5 | |
| 31 | 5 5 | |
| March, 6 | 5 4 | to 4 ½ |
| 22 | 5 3 | |
| April, 13 | 5 3 | |
| May, 8 | 5 3 | |
| 31 | 5 2 ¼ | |
| June, 12 | 5 3 | to 3 ¼ |
| 19 | 5 3 ½ | |
| 26 | 5 4 | |
| July, 10 | 5 4 | to 4 ½ |
| 27 | 5 4 ½ | |
| August, 9 | 5 4 ½ | |
| 20 | 5 [illegible] | to 5 |
| 28 | 5 [illegible] | to 5 |
| Sept. 7 | 5 5 | |
| 18 | 5 4 ½ | |
| October, 8 | 5 4 | |
| 30 | 5 3 ½ | |
| Nov. 9 | 5 4 | to 4 ½ |
| Dec. 1 | 5 5 | to 5 ½ |
| 22 | 5 6 ½ | |
| 24 | 5 7 | |
| Jan. 3. 1709 | 5 7 ½ | to 8 |
| 18 | 5 7 | |
| February, 2 | 5 6 | |
| 14 | 5 6 ½ | |
| 26 | 5 5 ½ | to 6 |
| March, 8 | 5 4 ¾ | to 5 |
| 16 | 5 4 | |
| 30 | 5 4 ¼ | |
| April, 11 | 5 4 ½ | |
| 19 | 5 4 ¼ | |
| May, 21 | 5 6 | |
| 27 | 5 5 | to 5 ½ |
| June, 8 | 5 4 | |

| | Value of the Mill-ree. | |
|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | to d. f. |
| June, 15 | | |
| 1709, N. S. | 5 3 | to 3 ½ |
| 28 | 5 3 ¼ | |
| July, 24 | 5 3 ½ | to 4 |
| August, 10 | 5 6 | |
| Sept. 3 | 5 5 ½ | to 6 |
| 14 | 5 7 ¼ | |
| October, 4 | 5 8 | |
| 23 | 5 11 | to 6 |
| Nov. 20 | 5 9 | to 11 |
| 30 | 5 9 | to 9 ½ |
| Dec. 21 | 5 8 | to 8 ½ |
| Jan. 27 1710 | 5 7 ½ | to 8 |
| Feb. 7 | 5 8 | to 10 |
| 26 | 5 10 | to 11 |
| March, 1 | 5 11 ½ | to 6 |
| 8 | 5 9 ½ | to 11 |
| 15 | 5 9 | |
| April, 16 | 5 9 ½ | |
| 28 | 5 10 | |
| May, 5 | 5 11 ¼ | |
| 10 | 5 10 | |
| 27 | 5 9 ¼ | |
| June, 6 | 5 8 ½ | to 9 |
| 20 | 5 9 | |
| July, 11 | 5 8 | |
| 18 | 5 7 ½ | |
| August, 1 | 5 8 | to 8 ¼ |
| 18 | 5 8 | |
| 29 | 5 8 | to 8 ½ |
| Sept. 15 | 5 8 | |
| 19 | 5 8 ½ | |
| October, 23 | 5 8 ½ | to 9 |
| Nov. 7 | 5 8 | to 8 ½ |
| 18 | 5 5 ½ | to 6 |
| 27 | 5 5 | |
| Decem. 12 | 5 4 | to 4 ¼ |
| 27 | 5 4 | |
| Jan. 26 1711 | 5 4 | to 5 |

| | Value of the Mill-ree. | |
|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | to d f. |
| February, 2 | | |
| 1711, N S. | 5 5 | to 5 ½ |
| March, 13 | 5 6 | |
| 18 | 5 6 | to 6 ½ |
| 30 | 5 4 ½ | |
| April, 14 | 5 3 ½ | to 4 |
| May 12 | 5 3 ½ | |
| 19 | 5 3 | |
| June, 26 | 5 2 ½ | |
| August, 11 | 5 3 ½ | |
| 26 | 5 3 ½ | to 4 |
| Sept. 24 | 5 4 | |
| October, 10 | 5 3 | |
| 16 | 5 2 ½ | |
| 26 | 5 2 ½ | |
| Nov. 13 | 5 3 ½ | |
| Dec. 2 | 5 3 ½ | |
| Jan. 9 1712 | 5 3 ½ | to 3 ½ |
| Feb. 2 | 5 3 ½ | |
| 23 | 5 4 | to 4 ½ |
| March, 10 | 5 4 | |
| 14 | 5 4 ½ | to 5 |
| April, 1 | 5 4 | to 4 ½ |
| 22 | 5 4 ½ | to 5 |
| 29 | 5 5 | |
| May, 24 | 5 5 ½ | to 5 |
| July, 2 | 5 5 ½ | |
| August 26 | 5 5 ½ | |
| October, 4 | 5 6 ½ | |
| 18 | 5 7 | |
| Nov. 4 | 5 7 | to 7 ½ |
| 12 | 5 5 ½ | |
| 25 | 5 5 | |
| Dec. 13 | 5 5 | to 5 ½ |
| 24 | 5 5 ½ | |
| Feb. 7. 1713 | 5 5 | |
| March, 14 | 5 5 ½ | to 6 |
| 29 | 5 6 | |

## Nº X. *Tranſlation of Count* D'Attalaya's *Letter to the King of* Portugal's *Secretary of State.*

*SIR*,

THE Commiſſioners of her *Britannick* Majeſty having demanded of me, *what deductions were uſually made*, to obtain ready Money; when her ſaid Majeſty's Treaſurers paid us in Notes. I have inform'd them, that ſince the new Paymaſter *Don Antonio Hammond* has been here, we have receiv'd in Notes 24000 Dollars, which have been negotiated with the Merchant at near 2000 Dollars loſs; and that as to what relates to the Payments made to us by the former Paymaſter *Don Juan Mead*, the Viador General, who is now at *Lisbon*, and who was then Paymaſter to the *Portugueſe*, could inform them more particularly of that and of other things relating to this Body of Troops. I therefore think it will be convenient for his Majeſty's Service, that ſo ſoon as theſe Miniſters arrive at *Lisbon*, *Joao Breſſane Leyte* be order'd to confer with them upon this Affair, and that he do give them an Account of the Quantities and Prizes of Cloathings, &c. which were receiv'd by our Troops out of the ſaid Queen's Magazines. I have order'd the Commiſſary, *Franciſco Nuner*, to give them an Account of thoſe receiv'd in the Year 1711. God preſerve you many Years, &c.

*Barcelona*, *Aug.* 24, 1712.

Theſe Miniſters have Muſter'd the *Portugueſe* in this Country, to whom I refer you for an Account of the ſaid Troops.

*Charles D'Attalaya.*

## Nº XI. *A Letter to the Secretary of the King of* Portugal, *and an Anſwer to the Commiſſioners ſent into* Spain.

Monſieur,

*COMME Nous avons deſſein de partir d'icy dans peu de jours, et que le ſieur Breſſani Leyte n'eſt pas encore arrivé, Nous vous prions de vouloir bien Nous faire avoir du Viador General le Conte dont it s'agit touchant les deductions qui ont ete faites de la paye, de Troupes Portuguaiſes en Catalogne que Vous Nous avez fait l'honneur de Nous promettre lors que le dit Sieur Breſſani ſeroit arrivé, et en cela comme, en toute autre choſe, Nous tacherons de faire rendre toute ſatisfaction à S. M. Portugaiſe, et auſi de vous te moigner que Nous ſommes.*

Monſieur, &c.

Meſſieurs,

*JE ſuis bien faché que mes continuelles occupations, m'empechent de vous aller rendre mes humbles reſpects ce que j'executeray apres demain le paquebot ne me permettant pas de le faire avant ſon depart : Comme les Troupes Portuguaiſes, qui viennent de Catalogne devoient arriver hier dans ce Royaume Je ne doute pas que le Sieur Breſſani arrivera bien tot, et ſans Luy Nons ſcaurons pas ajuſter l'affaire on queſtion car c'eſt Luy qui la ſcait à fond et ſi Vous partirez avant dimanche faites le moy ſcavoir afin que demain malgré la depeche du paquetbot Je me donne l'honneur de vous aller trouver. Cependant Je ſuis avec beaucoup de reſpect*

Meſſieurs, &c.

N° XII. *An Account of the Essay and Value of Coinage at* Barcelona, *proving that* 49 per *Cent. profit was made by coinage.*

*A Cruzado of* Genoa *Weight* 1oz. 4dwt. 18grs. *being better than our Standard* 9d. *is* 1oz. 5dwt. 18grs. *and being better than the Standard of* Barcelona 15d. *is there* 1oz. 6dwt. 10grs. *which being coined at* Barcelona *into Pristrines, weighing* 3dwts. 4grs. *each, will make Pristrines* $8\frac{26}{76}$. *and the Pristrines of* 3dwts. 11grs. *will make Pristrines* $7\frac{53}{83}$.

| | *oz.* | *dwt.* | *grs.* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To 1 -- 5 -- 18 at 5s. 2d. per Oz. is — — — l. | | 6 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | By *Pristrines* $8\frac{26}{76}$ at $14\frac{3}{4}$d. is at 3wt. 4grs. — l. | | 9 | $10\frac{7}{8}$ |
| 49 per Cent to Ballance — — | | 3 | $3\frac{7}{8}$ | | | | |
| | | 9 | $10\frac{7}{8}$ | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To 1 -- 5 -- 18 at 6 s. per Oz. is — — l. | | 7 | $8\frac{5}{8}$ | By *Pristines* $7\frac{53}{83}$ at $14\frac{3}{4}$d. is at 3wt. 11grs. — l. | | 9 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 17 per Cent to Ballance — — | | 1 | $4\frac{1}{8}$ | Memorandum the Allay of of these *Pristrines* has not been tryed, by Mr. *Waters*, but by an Officer, at the *Mint* of *London*. | | | |
| | | 9 | $2\frac{6}{8}$ | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To a Cruzado of *Genoa*, valued at — — l. | | 7 | 8 | By *Pristrines* $8\frac{26}{76}$ at $14\frac{3}{4}$d. is at 3wt. 4grs. — l. | | 9 | $10\frac{7}{8}$ |
| 29 $\frac{11}{176}$ per Cent to Ballance — | | 2 | $2\frac{7}{8}$ | | | | |
| | | 9 | $10\frac{7}{8}$ | Exam. per *M. Waters.* | | | |

No XIII.

## Nº XIII. *An Abstract of what* Mr. Mead, *Deputy Pay-master at* Barcelona, *brings to Accompt for the Profit arising to Her Majesty upon coining, or re-coining of Money at* Barcelona, viz.

| | The following Species received from Mr. *Chetwynd*, by Mr. *Mead*, *viz.* *Value in* Italy, | Ps. of 8 of *Genoa* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sept.* 10, 1708. | 16,500 Croisades remitted by the Centurion —— | 25080 | | |
| *October*, 25. | 8597½ ditto, *per* the *Sorlings* and *Foy* —— —— | 13068 | 4 | |
| *Decem.* 15. | 3500 ditto, remitted *per* the *Colchester* —— —— | 5320 | | |
| *Jan.* 2. | 32151½ *ditto*, remitted *per* the *Melford* —— —— | 48870 | 5 | 7 |
| *Feb.* 19 | 27026 *ditto*, remitted *per* the *Colchester* —— —— | 41079 | 10 | 5 |
| —— 24. | 2500 *ditto*, remitted *per* the *Centurion* —— —— | 3800 | | |
| *March*, 23. | 1800 *ditto*, remitted *per* the *Melford* —— —— | 2736 | | |
| *June*, 4. | 984 *ditto*, —— *per* the *Centurion* —— —— | 1495 | 13 | 7 |
| —— 23. | 20016 *ditto*, —— *per* the *Ludlow Castle* —— —— | 30424 | 6 | 5 |
| *July*, 12. | 12500 *ditto*, —— *per Ditto* —— —— | 19000 | | |
| *Sept.* 5. | 40000 *ditto*, —— *per* the *Nassau* and *Ludlow Castle* | 60800 | | |
| *Octob.* 31. | 3000 *ditto*, —— *per* the *Worcester* and *Terrible* | 4560 | | |
| *Mar.* 21, 1710. | 30500 *ditto*, —— *per* the *Revenge* —— —— —— | 46360 | | |
| *May*, 24. | 25000 *ditto*, *per* the *Dartmouth* —— —— —— | 38000 | | |
| —— —— | 8956-8-11-6 Pounds of Silver, *per Gosport*, making 543139-6-8 —— —— —— —— | 108627 | 17 | 4 |
| —— —— | 1604-8 Pounds of *ditto* —— making 95196-16-7 | 19039 | 7 | 4 |
| *Aug.* 28. | 6000 Croisades, *per* the *Elizabeth* —— —— | 9120 | | |
| —— —— —— | 4800 *ditto*, —— *per* the *Rye* —— —— —— | 7296 | | |
| *Sept.* 20. | 5500 *ditto*, —— *per ditto* —— —— —— | 8360 | | |
| —— —— | 314-4-6 Pounds of Silver, *per* the *Worcester*, making 17115-2-6 —— —— —— —— | 3423 | | 6 |
| *Jan.* 21. 1710-11 | 19851 Croisades, *per* the *Suffolk* —— —— —— | 30173 | 10 | 5 |
| —— —— —— | 13500 *ditto*, *per* the *Worcester* —— —— —— | 20520 | | |
| —— —— | 15149 *ditto*, *per* the *Captain* —— —— —— | 23026 | 9 | 7 |
| | | 570180 | 5 | 2 |
| | Profit upon Coynage —— | 39805 | 17 | 7 2/5 |
| | | 609986 | 2 | 9 2/5 |

*Memorandum.*

Out of this Profit is to be borne the Agio paid upon the Species of Money taken up in *Italy*, and other Charges attending the same, of which there is not yet a perfect Account returned from Abroad.

A true Copy.

*G. Murray.*

| Produce upon being Coined at *Barcelona*. | Pc. of 8 of Bar. P. 8 | ſs. | d. | 3 pr. Ct. deduct. P. 8. | ſs. | Ds. | Remains P. 8. | ſs. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coined into 7 Sueldo Pieces in *Catalonia*. | 28,250 | 7 | | 1,412 | 14 | 4 1/5 | 26,837 | 20 | 7 4/5 |
| Ditto | 14,862 | | | 743 | 2 | 4 1/5 | 14,118 | 25 | 2 3/5 |
| Ditto | 5,948 | 21 | | 297 | 12 | 3 | 5,651 | 8 | 9 |
| Ditto | 55,052 | 27 | | 2,752 | 18 | 1 4/5 | 52,300 | 8 | 10 1/5 |
| Ditto | 46,281 | | | 2,314 | 1 | 4 3/5 | 43,966 | 26 | 7 3/5 |
| Ditto | 4,238 | 26 | 8 | 211 | 26 | 0 2/5 | 4,027 | - | 1 3/5 |
| Ditto | 3,052 | 1 | 4 | 152 | 16 | 10 1/5 | 2,899 | 12 | 5 4/5 |
| Ditto | 1,680 | | | 84 | | | 1,596 | | |
| Ditto | 34,532 | 14 | | 1,726 | 17 | 6 | 32,805 | 24 | 6 |
| Ditto | 21,409 | 14 | | 1,070 | 13 | 3 3/5 | 20,339 | | 3 3/5 |
| Ditto | 67,063 | 7 | | 3,353 | 4 | 2 1/5 | 63,710 | 2 | 9 2/5 |
| Ditto | 5,138 | 11 | 8 | 256 | 25 | 9 3/5 | 4,881 | 13 | 10 2/5 |
| Ditto | 51,851 | 21 | | 2,592 | 16 | 5 3/5 | 49,259 | 4 | 6 4/5 |
| Ditto | 42,050 | | | 2,102 | 14 | | 39,947 | 14 | |
| Ditto | 124,610 | 21 | | 6,230 | 15 | 1/5 | 118,380 | 5 | 11 3/5 |
| Ditto | 22,235 | | | 1,111 | 21 | | 21,123 | 7 | |
| Ditto | 10,110 | 14 | | 505 | 14 | 8 2/5 | 9,604 | 27 | 3 3/5 |
| Ditto | 8,088 | 21 | | 404 | 12 | 3 1/5 | 7,684 | 8 | 8 4/5 |
| Ditto | 9,164 | 21 | | 458 | 6 | 7 4/5 | 8,706 | 14 | 4 3/5 |
| Ditto | 4,298 | 7 | | 214 | 25 | 6 3/5 | 4,083 | 9 | 5 2/5 |
| Ditto | 33,632 | 14 | | 1,681 | 17 | 6 | 31,950 | 24 | 6 |
| Ditto | 22,872 | 7 | | 1,143 | 17 | 1 4/5 | 21,728 | 17 | 10 1/5 |
| Ditto | 25,666 | 14 | | 1,283 | 9 | 5 1/5 | 24,383 | 4 | 6 4/5 |
| | 642,090 | 17 | 8 | 32,104 | 14 | 10 1/5 | 609,986 | 2 | 9 2/5 |

## GOLD.

631788 Piſt. at 4 ps. 4/5 each iſſued at *Barcelona* makes the above Sum ps. 4/5 25271525

& ſd. Piſt. at 3 4/5 Ps. 4/5 each at *Genoa* makes 240 794

ps. 4/5 1 26358

Advantage by Payment at *Barcelona* accruing to her Majeſty is ps 4/5 126358, or 30010 l. 0 s. 6d.

## SILVER.

The Advantage ariſing by the re-coinage of the above Species is ps. 4/5 75785 24, 5, or 17999 l. 2 s. 10 d. which is about 12 4/5 per Cent.

*John Mead.*

N° XIV. *A State of the Accompts of Genoines, and other Silver, ſent by* John *and* William Chetwynd Eſqrs; *from* Genoa, *to Mr.* Mead, *and alſo of the Piſtoles they remitted to him, either in Specie or Bills, with an Accompt of the Produce thereof, at* Barcelona, *proving that there was a loſs to her* Majeſty, *inſtead of a great Profit that was made by the Coynage, being refer'd unto by the* Commiſſioners *in their Reply to* General Stanhope.

*The Queen* ——— *Debtor*

| | *Livres of Genoa.* | *Pieces of* 8, *at the rate of* 5 *Livres* Genoa *each* | *Sterling, at the rate of* 60 ¾ per *piece of* 8. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To 312,875 Genoines at 7 Livres, 12 ſs. each, ſent to Mr. *Mead* at *Barcelona*, at different times by Men of War, *&c.* as pr. Mr. *Mead*'s Accompt, N° 4. given in with Mr. *Stanhope*'s Anſwer. | 2,377,850 | 475570 | |
| *May*, 1710. To 4499 *l.* 10 *ſ.* 11 *d.* weight of Silver, at 12-10-11 6 qrs. ſent to Mr. *Mead* by the *Dartmouth*, and 4456-10 weight in pieces of 8 and other Maſſy Silver, at 12-10 by the *Goſport*. | 543,139 6 8 | 108,627 86 8 | |
| *June*, To 492-9-12 Maſſy Silver, ſent to Mr. *Mead*, by the *Ramelaoh*, and 1111-10-12 Maſſy Silver by the *Elizabeth*. | 95,196 16 7 | 19,039 3 6 7 | |
| *September*, To 314-4-6 Maſſy Silver, ſent to Mr. *Mead*, by the *Worceſter*. | 17,115 2 6 | 3423 2 6 | |
| To the Sum of 69500 Livres charg'd in Mr. *William Chetwynd*'s Accompts, for an Agio given upon the ſaid Genoines, and for other expences relating to the foregoing Articles. | 69,500 | 13,900 | |
| | 3,102,801 5 9 | 620,560 25 9 | |
| The Sum of 620,560 pieces of 8, 25 ſols, and 9 denia's being remitted to *Genoa* from *England*, at 60 ¾ pr. pieces of 8, is ——— ——— ——— | ——— ——— | ——— ——— | 157,079 6 3½ |
| To 631,788 Piſtoles ſent to Mr. *Mead*, either in Specie or Bills at Livres 19 each ——— ——— | 12,003,972 | 2,400,794 40 | |
| To an Agio of 2 ſols 6 denias charged upon more than 500,000 of the ſaid Piſtoles not included in Mr. *Mead*'s Deduction. ——— ——— | 62,500 | 12,500 | |
| | 12,066,472 | 2,413,294 40 | |
| The Sum of 2,413,294 pieces of 8, 40 ſols, remitted to *Genoa*, at the rate of Exchange aforeſaid, is ——— | ——— ——— | ——— ——— | 610,865 2 10½ |
| | | | 767,944 9 2 |

per

*Per Contra* — *Creditor.*

| | *Pieces of 8 receiv'd from the Mint, being the Recoinage of the following particulars* | *Sterling, at the Rate of 4 s. 9 d per piece of Eight.* |
|---|---|---|
| By the 312,875 *Genoines* as pr. Contra, which according to Mr. *Mead's* Accompt yielded after they had been recoined into new *Barcelona* Money. | 531,301 10 8 | |
| By the 4499-10-10 weight of Silver sent to Mr. *Mead*, as pr. Contra, pr. the *Dartmouth*, and the 4456-10 weight in pieces of 8, and other Massy Silver, sent to Ditto pr. the *Gosport*. | 124,610 21 | |
| By the 492-9-12, Massy Silver, as pr. Contra sent to Mr. *Mead* pr. the *Ranelagh* and 1111-10-12, Massy Silver, pr. the *Elizabeth*. | 22,235 21 | |
| By 314-4-[illegible], Massy Silver, as pr. Contra, sent by the *Worcester*. | 4298 7 | |
| | P. 8 682,446 3 8 | |
| Mr. *MEAD*, gives Credit in his Accompts for the above Sum of 682,446, pieces of 8, 3 sols, 8 denias, after the rate of 4 *s.* 9 *d. per* piece of 8 | | 162,080 19 1½ |
| By 634,788 Pistoles as pr. Contra, at 4 pieces of 8 each. | 2,527,152 | |
| For the said Sum of 2,527,152 pieces of 8, Mr. *Mead* gives Credit in his Accompts after the rate aforesaid | | 600,198 12 |
| Ballance being so much Loss to her Majesty | | 762,279 11 1½ |
| | L. | 767,944 9½ |

*N. B.* It did appear to the *Commissioners* sent into *Spain*, as may be seen by their report from *Genoa* N° 7, and from their Vouchers mark'd *(G. H.)* in their reply, that Currant Money might be chang'd for *Croisades* or *Genoines*, without an *Agio*, and that any person having Cash in the Bank of St. *George* at *Genoa*, might receive the same, and Export it with all Liberty, whether in *Croisades* or other Money, to any part of the World: That this was declar'd by the *Sindick* and other Officers of the said *Bank*, than which there can be no greater Authority. It did appear also from N° 5, in the said Report, that no *Agio* ought to have been charg'd for *Pistoles*.

## N° XLV. *Muſter of Mules at* Chinchon, *by the Muſter Maſter of the Train, proving a falſe Charge of Mules for the Train; therefore there is ſome Reaſon to believe the former Account to be falſe.*

57 OF *Careras*, ſaid to be muſter'd at *Chinchon.*
82 of *Bolett*
12 of *ditto*, 2 Galeras
18 of *Pable Ferrer* in 9 Carts
18 *ditto* in 3 Waggons
18 *ditto* Draught
24 *ditto* that *Servedont*
17 *ditto* of *Jayne Mons*
15 *ditto* of *Cordona*
10 *ditto* of *Louis Morena*
4 *Franciſco Sarda*
6 *Magi Beltran*
6 *Joſeph Torto*
8 *Euſebio Martin*
2 *Joſeph Maya*
2 *Franciſco Beltran*
4 *Joſeph Pedrales*
8 *Joſeph Robles*
6 *Don Pable Goya*
2 *Franciſco Oro*
4 *Manuel Cumins*
2 *Joſeph Font*
2 *John Taſſias*
6 *James Sala*
6 *Joſeph Matee*
2 *Simon Zentillas*

341

6 *Mules de Pedro Monet*
18 *Gerimino Grau*
13 *John Soler*
4 *Joſeph Oteach*
2 *John Artigas*
4 *Miquel Roger*
2 *Francis Ferrer*
2 *Manuel Loport*
4 *J. Sidro Horrero*
4 *Andres Hermans*
2 *Pedro Ribras*
2 *Anton Soler*
4 *Pable Martin*
12 *de Euſebio Perez*
32 *Joſeph Villa Noba*
6 *de Gabriel Ferrer*
7 *de John Brincio*
6 *de Villa Teruella*
1 *de Lugar del bons*
2 *de Berges*
2 *Franciſco Gaberns*
5 *Lorenco*
4 *Baleno Romague*
4 *Ignacio Charti*
3 *Franciſco Martin*
2 *Franciſco Mano*
6 Col. *Borgard*
6 *Phill. Machi*
36 *Baſillo Mancebon*

231
4 *Anton Sloberas*

995

22 *Acemulas Parſedi*
78 *John Albert*
39 *Saldoni Girobacas*
60 *Joſeph Calberas*
32 *Ramon Careras*
152 *Lorenco Bach*
47 *Joſeph Molleo*
11 *Salbador Bona*
5 *de Jane Luſanabas*
3 *Mateo Urgeni*
449
341
205

995

So that by this Account there were 995 Mules belonging to the Artillery in the Battle; whereas at the laſt Muſter at *Chinchon*, there were but 656 Mules muſter'd in all, and I am ſure that ſeveral deſerted afrer the Muſter, that is, between the Muſter and the Battle, and none added. 995 Mules pretended, but no more than 656 muſter'd of them: Some deſerted. 339 overplus.

The ſaid Muſter was on the 22d of *October*, and the Battle on the 10th of *December* following.

*John Roope.*

## N°. XLVI. *An Account of* Mules *taken and loſt, proving the Account of* Mules *paid for belonging to the Ordinance, was a falſe Account, by the Maſter of the Train.*

### Mules *taken by the Enemy, as followeth.*

| | Taken on the 20*th* of *Auguſt.* | On the 20*th* of *October.* | On the 10*th* of *Decemb.* 1710. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Dioniſio Careras* | 22 | *Mulas* 00 | 49 |
| *Jayne Bolett* | 19 | 00 | 04 |
| *Pable Ferrer* | 33 | *Ditto* 20 | 46 |
| *Joſeph Periol* | 12 | *Ditto* 00 | 00 |
| *Jayne Munsa* | 3 | *Ditto* 00 | 17 |
| *Jayne Cordona* | 08 | *Ditto* 00 | 14 |
| *Luis Morena* | 00 | 00 | 08 |
| *Franc. Sardo* | 00 | 00 | 04 |
| *Magi Beltran* | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| *Joſeph Torba* | 00 | 00 | 06 |
| *Euſebio Martin* | 00 | 00 | 08 |
| *Franc. Baltazar* | 00 | 00 | 02 |
| *Joſeph Pedrale* | 05 | 00 | 02 |
| *Joſeph Robles* | 00 | 00 | 08 |
| *Dr. Pable Goy* | 00 | 00 | 06 |
| *Franc. Oro* | 00 | 00 | 02 |
| *Manuel Comin* | 00 | 00 | 01 |
| *Joſeph Font* | 00 | 00 | 02 |
| *John Taſſias* | 00 | 00 | 02 |
| *Jayne Sola* | 00 | 00 | 03 |
| *Joſeph Matee* | 00 | 00 | 06 |
| *Simon Sentellas* | 00 | 00 | 02 |
| *Pedro Mouet* | 00 | 00 | 04 |
| *Geromino Grat* | 01 | 00 | 18 |
| *John Soler* | 00 | 00 | 13 |
| *Joſeph Oleach* | 00 | 00 | 01 |
| *John Artigas* | 00 | 00 | 02 |
| *Miquel Roger* | 00 | 00 | 02 |
| *Franc. Ferrer* | 00 | 00 | 02 |
| *Manuel Uopari* | 00 | 00 | 02 |
| *Sidro Herreva* | 00 | 00 | 04 |
| | 105 | 20 | 300 |

Draught

## Draught Mules.

| | 20 August. | 20 October. | 10 December. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Andres Armans* | 00 | 00 | 04 | Mulas detiro |
| *Anton Soler* | 00 | 00 | 02 | |
| *Pable Martin* | 00 | 00 | 03 | |
| *Euſebio Perez* | 00 | 00 | 42 | |
| *Joſeph Villanoba* | 00 | 00 | 30 | |
| *Gabriel Ferrer* | 00 | 00 | 06 | |
| *John Bintio* | 00 | 00 | 04 | |
| *Villa Ferructa* | 00 | 00 | 06 | |
| *Lugar de Bons* | 00 | 00 | 01 | |
| *de Berges* | 00 | 00 | 02 | |
| *Franc. Gaberns* | 00 | 00 | 02 | |
| *Lorenco Tritam* | 03 | 00 | 04 | |
| *Balero Ramaguer* | 02 | 00 | 04 | |
| *Ignacio Marti* | 00 | 00 | 03 | |
| *Franciſco Mano* | 00 | 00 | 04 | |
| *Villa de Saro* | 00 | 00 | 02 | |
| *de Pregens* | 01 | 00 | 00 | |
| *Coll. Borgard* | 00 | 00 | 06 | |
| *Phillipi Marchi* | 00 | 00 | 01 | |
| *Baſillo Mancebon* | 00 | 00 | 36 | |
| *Anton L' Lobcras* | 06 | 00 | 07 | |
| | 12 | 00 | 169 | |
| From the other Side | 105 | 20 | 300 | |
| | 117 | 20 | 469 | |

## Carriage Mules.

| | Loſt on the 20 Auguſt. | 10 December. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *John Paſadiſes* | 20 | 16 | |
| *Saldoni Girobancas* | 32 | 39 | |
| *Joſeph Calberas* | 07 | 13 | |
| *Ramon Carreras* | 21 | 32 | |
| *Larenco Bach* | 59 | 152 | |
| *Joſeph Molliot* | 00 | 47 | |
| *Salbador Bonet* | 00 | 11 | |
| *Gill Genſelm* | 51 | 00 | |
| *Joſeph Caſanobas* | 00 | 05 | |
| *Urgem* | 00 | 03 | |
| | 190 | 318 | |
| | 117 | 469 | Draught Mules |
| | 317 | 787 | |
| | | 656 | The Muſter at Chinchon 22d. of November. |
| | | 131 | |

So that it appears, that in the Book that the Aſſentiſtas have got approv'd in the *Vecoderia* (it having the Office Cut) is allowed to be 131 Mules to be loſt in the Battle of *Villa Vicioſa*, more than cou'd poſſibly be there, there being none added between the ſaid Muſter and the Battle, but on the contrary ſome deſerted. *John Roope.*

## Nº XLVII. *From* P. F. *to prove the Account of* 5000 *Mules to be a great Abuſe.*

*The Perſon who gave this Information to the Commiſſioners, offer'd to come into* England *and bring ſeveral* Spaniards *with him to prove the Facts here mention'd, and the two Papers following, atteſted upon Oath, by the Muſter-Maſter of the Mules, is a great Proof of the falſe Account of the Number of Mules.*

*N. B. This Voucher was not return'd back to the Houſe of Commons by the Commiſſioners for Determining, &c.*

DR. *PABLE*, Farrier, told the Commiſſioners, that the Mules for the Service of the King's Family and Houſhold, are accounted for amongſt the Mules for the Train of Artillery.

HE ſays that he never receiv'd of Mr. *Mead* any more than 50000 Pieces of Eight, that then he was forc'd to loſe above 400 Piſtoles in negotiating the Bills, which Mr. *Mead* gave him for it, upon *Genoa*, which he did negotiate with one *Pablo Boraſs*, a Banker of *Barcelona*. That beſides the Loſs of the ſaid 400 Piſtoles, Mr. *Mead* abated him 80 or 85 Piſtoles for certain Fees for his Office, when he gave him Notes for this Sum.

THAT the Commiſſaries plac'd over the Mules were commonly the Owners of them.

THAT the uſual Practice was, when any Mules were to be enter'd, to bring a certain Number of Mules to the King's Magazines, and that the Names of the Owners, and the Number being taken of them, after they had ſerv'd ſome Days, the Undertakers would diſmiſs them, but keep them upon their Books 3 or 4 Months, but would always take Care not to produce thoſe Owners, or any of their Mules who had any particular Marks, till the 3 or 4 Months were expir'd. That when our Army was at *Madrid* there was not above 1000 Mules tho' above 5000 paid for.

THAT the Commiſſaries would uſually ſeize upon Mules in the Villages in *Caſtilla*, where they paſs'd, and after they had forc'd them to attend the Service of the Army 7 or 8 Days, or till the Owners could have Opportunities of running away with them, and would then reckon for the Work of thoſe Mules as if the Undertakers had provided them according to the Contract, and would be paid accordingly.

THAT when *Bellvitges* was at firſt a Contractor, he knew for certain that he provided Mr. *Mead* with the Mules that were neceſſary for him at his Houſe. As for his Coach, Calaiſh and all other Occaſions; that he gave him two Galleras, with ſix Mules each, to go for him from *Alicant* to *Barcelona*, *gratis*; that he alſo kept him a Coachman and other Servants to look after theſe Mules.

THAT *Bellvitges* aſſur'd *Pablo Farrier*, and told it to him as a very great Secret, that Mr. *Mead* was a Party concern'd in the *Aſſienta*, and that by his Means they ſhould be always ſure of having Money enough, let the Service be perform'd which way it would; that when Mr. *Bellvitges* ſollicited for Money, he would go to Mr. *Mead* and conſult with him for five or ſix Days together, how they ſhould contrive to procure an Order from the King to Mr. *Mead* for the Sum requir'd; that then they would go to the Marquiſs *de Perlas*, and purſuant to a ſecret Contract made between them there, they never fail'd of obtaining ſuch an Order as might be a ſufficient Voucher to Mr. *Mead* for the Sum there mention'd; and in Conſequence of the ſaid Contract, *Pablo Farrier* did inſinuate, as if it was uſual for the Marquiſs *de Perlas* to find 2 or 3000 Piſtoles ſent to his Houſe in an Evening for the aboveſaid Order.

*PABLO FARRIER* does affirm, that tho' there be a greater Number of Mules employ'd for the Service of this Campaigne, then were in the former Years, yet the Expence

Expence of them will not exceed 8 or 10000 Piſtoles, whereas formerly they never coſt leſs than 90 or 100,000 Piſtoles *per Annum*.

He ſays, that *Bellvitges* told him the Number of thoſe Perſons that were privy to their Tricks, was ſo great, and that he was forc'd to let ſo many People partake of his Gain, for fear of a Diſcovery, that he fear'd he ſhould get but very little by the Buſineſs himſelf.

He ſays, that even at this Time *Bellvitges* is oblig'd to keep two Men at a Dollar a Day each, who he formerly employ'd in making up his Acompts, for fear leſt they ſhould diſcover, now he is turn'd out of the *Aſſienta*, their former Practices.

That in order to have his Accompts atteſted and verifi'd by the Viador General of the Artillery, which was abſolutely neceſſary, for the paſſing and adjuſting of them, Mr. *Bellvitges* had accommodated him with a Houſe to live in, and that he gave him Money to ſpend in it, purſuant to a certain ſecret Contract paſs'd between the ſaid Viador and Mr. *Bellvitges*.

That in Mr. *Bellvitges*'s Journal, there are ſeveral fictitious Names of Commiſſaries who were never employ'd, and amongſt the reſt *Pablo Farrier* himſelf is mention'd to have ſerv'd there with 9 Mules as a Commiſſary, tho' he did not furniſh any, nor knows nothing at all of it.

## Nº XLVIII. *Tranſlation of the Depoſitions made by ſeveral Workmen, before a* Notary *at* Barcelona, *againſt Brigadier* Petit, *&c.*

Be it known, *&c.* That we *Patron Nicolaus Reſſo* of *Lavana*, upon the Coaſt of *Genoa*, and *Patron Pedro Llado* of the City of *Denia*, now in *Barcelona*, have at the Deſire and Prayer of *Joſeph Gianini*, and *John Baptiſta Giannini*, depoſed upon Oath, made to God, *&c.* before the *Publick Notary* and *Scrivener* of *Barcelona* here under ſigned, as follows, *viz.* We do declare that we have with our Veſſels loaden with Lime, which the Queen of *Great Britain* had paid for, and which was deſign'd for the Fortifications of the Caſtle of St. *Philip*, that was after uſed in building the Hoſpital lately made. And we do alſo declare that we have been employ'd with our Veſſels, in carrying Stones, Lime, and ſeveral other Materials, which the ſaid Queen of *Great Britain* had paid for, as being deſigned for the Works of the Fortifications of the Caſtle of St. *Philip*, and which were afterwards uſed in building the ſaid Hoſpital. And we do likewiſe declare that all the Timber which was neceſſary for the building of the ſaid Hoſpital, was taken out of the Magazines of the Windmill of the ſaid Iſland, which had been paid for by her ſaid Majeſty, in order to be uſed in the Fortifications of the Caſtle and not in the Hoſpital; and that the Patrons, *Antonio Hinra*, *Bernardo Xirombra*, *Joſeph Lloper*, and *Antonio Carbonel* were likewiſe employed with us in carrying the Materials neceſſary for the building of the ſaid Hoſpital. And I the ſaid *Nicolaus Reſſo*, do ſolemnly declare, that during the whole Time that I was employed, I was paid after the rate of four half Dollars *per Diem*; but the Governor order'd me to make my Receipts to him for five Dollars *per* Day. And I the ſaid *Pedro Llado* have ſometimes been preſent when the ſaid Payments have been made. And all this we do ſwear to be the Truth, *&c.*

*Antonio Caſſamr.*

Be it known, *&c.* That we *Joſeph Giannini* and *John Baptiſta Giannini*, Brothers, Native of the State of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, have (at the Deſire and Prayer of *Andres Goncaler*, and *Benito Concilio*, Maſter Maſons, employ'd in the Work of the Fortifications of *Port-Mahon*) depoſed as follows, *viz.* We do ſay, bear Witneſs, and declare, that whereas it was neceſſary to bring the Materials wherewith the Fortifications were made,

a certain distance to the Place, where the Work was done, and there being a Number of Asses employ'd in that Service, whose Hire was paid by Seignior *Gaspar Domingo Cantara*, Scrivener of the City of *Taragona*, by Brigadier *Petit*, there was a far greater Number of Asses accounted for, than were really employed in that Work, in so much that the one half of the Accompt for that Service, may reasonably be abated, and this we know by having reckon'd and cast up the Accompt of this Work at different times. And we do also declare that her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, paid a Sallary to six Supervisors of the Works of the *Fortifications*, who were never seen to mind any thing relating to that Business, that her said Majesty paid considerable Sums to several Persons, on Accompt of their assisting at the Work of the *Fortifications*, when they were employ'd in the *Magazines* for the private Service of the said Brigadier *Petit*, and not for the Service of her said Majesty. We do also Swear that for the space of above a Year her Majesty paid the Sallary of eight Men, said to be employed in Working the *Lyme*, who were never seen to assist in that Service, which we know by having heard it so related to us by *Francisco Mas*, *Supervisor* of that Work; who also told us that he paid the said eight Men, by order of Brigadier *Durand*. And lastly, we do declare that the said Governor had order'd a House to be built on Accompt of the *Fortifications* for his Diversion, and that he has layed out considerable Sums in that undertaking; having made several Gardens with Walls about them, which are contriv'd with very great Art and Humour. The said House was built by *Antonio Canabas*, Master *Mason*; and there was also another House built by *Antonio Canabas*, on Account of the *Fortifications*, by Order of Captain *Robert Latham*. All which we swear to be the Truth, *&c.*

*Antonio Cassamr.*

## N° XLIX. *Attestation of* John Cales *and* Cenehibo *as to Governor* Petit's *Accompts.*

BE it known unto all those that shall see and read this *Publick Attestation* and *Relation*; how that we *Andrews Goncaler*, and *Beinto Concilio*, *Master Masons* at this time, in *Barcelona*; have (at the desire and prayer of *Joseph Giannini* and *Juan Batta Giannini*, Brothers of the State of the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*,) depos'd upon *Oath* made to *God* and his Four *Evangelists*, before the here undersign'd *Publick Notary* and *Scrivener* of *Barcelona* as follows, *viz.* We do say, and declare, that we have work'd in the Construction and Building of an *Hospital* in the *Island*, call'd the King's *Island* at *Port-Mahon*, in the *Island* of *Minorca*; and that for every superficial Cane of hew'd Stone, we receiv'd nine *Ryals* of *Plate*, Currant Money in the said *Island*; for every superficial Cane of Wall, that divides the Chambers of the said *Hospital*, we receiv'd six *Ryals*, seven *Dollars* of the said Money; for the Construction of the said Vaults, we receiv'd for every superficial Cane, eighteen *Ryals* of the said Money; and we do also declare that all the Walls of the said Divisions were built of the hewed Stone that was design'd for the Works on the other side the *Port* of the said *Island*, and that they were of the Stones which the Queen of *Great Britain* had paid for, as well for taking them out of the *Rock*, as for Shaping them: And we do also declare that the Stones wherewith the outside Walls of the said *Hospital* was built, were taken out of the *Ditches* of the said two Brothers *Giannini*, and out of that of the said *Benito Concilio*, for which Stones the said Brothers *Giannini* gave a Receipt to *Briggadier Petit*, for 1300 pieces of 8, receiv'd on Accompt of their Works, and the said *Beinto Concilio* sign'd another Receipt for 160 pieces of 8, to the said *Briggadier Petit*, also upon Accompt of his Work for the said Stones; and we do also, by the said *Oath*, bear Witness and declare at the Instances of the two said Brothers *Giannini*; that all the Earth wherewith the Explanade was made for Planting the *Cannon* upon, was taken from the half *Moon* of the *Castle* of St. *Phillip*, and was paid for after the Rate of three *Ryals* for each *Cubick Cane*, and that the Escalade of the

said

ſaid two Brothers *Giannini*, was paid at four *Ryals* per *Cane*, which they receiv'd of Captain *Francis Coſtro*: And we do alſo declare that the Countermines which have been made in the ſaid *Caſtle*, were paid to the Workmen, after the rate of eighteen *Ryals* of the ſaid Money for each *Cubick Cane*, and tho' we were promis'd by *General Stanhope*, that we who were employ'd in the Work, ſhould be Tranſported free of all Coſt whatſoever, yet in conſideration of the ſaid Tranſportation, we and the reſt of the Workmen were oblig'd to allow very conſiderable Sums for it. We do alſo declare that for the moſt part the Workmen were paid their Wages with *Cruſadoes* of *Gold* at ſix *Dollars* and half each, and ſometimes they were paid in *Merchandize*, which they receiv'd at a very great Loſs. That the ſaid *Briggadier Petit* would not permit or ſuffer any one of the Inhabitants of the ſaid *Caſtle*, nor of its Neighbourhood to buy *Corn* from any Veſſel whatſoever, but only from his *Magazines*; and becauſe it was prov'd that ſome Perſons had bought *Corn* for their Maintenance (out of ſome Veſſels) he put them in Priſon. What we have here Declar'd and Sworn, we have not only ſeen and experimented our ſelves, but have hear'd the ſame ſaid by different Perſons, worthy to be believ'd, and do ſolemnly Swear that the aboveſaid is the Truth: All which is certify'd to have been depos'd and Sworn to, before the *Publick Notary*, call'd *Antonio Caſſamr.* in preſence of two Witneſſes, the one Named *Franciſco Burgada*, Citizen of *Barcelona*, and the other *Gerrardo Caſſaos*, *Scrivener* belonging to the Office of the ſaid *Notary*.

Dated at *Barcelona*, the
7th day of *April*, 1722.

## N° L. *Copies of Depoſitions made before the Commiſſioners at* Port-Mahon, *by ſome of the Workmen employed in the* Fortifications *of St.* Phillip's Caſtle, *relating to* Governor Petit's *Accompt.*

*Port-Mahon, Monday Oct.* 13, 1712, N. S.

JOSEPH GIBERNAN, employ'd in keeping the Accompts of *Andres Goncaler*, an undertaker of the Works of St. *Phillip*'s depos'd, that there were a great many things to be ſaid in relation to Brigadier *Petit*, and Brigadier *Durand*, as to their Management of Affairs with the Workmen, but that no body durſt ſpeak a word of the Truth, for fear of Suffering for it hereafter. That *Francis Mas* the *Overſeer* of the *Lyme*, told him with tears in his Eyes about eight Days ago, that he found himſelf obliged to leave this Country for certain Reaſons, which he could not tell him, but that he left him his Note to recover the Money if poſſible, which was due to him, but that whether it could be paid or no; he found himſelf oblig'd to abſent himſelf, and ſo went away in a very diſconſolate manner. That Brigadier *Petit*, oblig'd the poor People to take all ſorts of Merchandize, at an extravagant price, inſtead of paying them Money for their Labour, (as agreed) and that ſometimes he even oblig'd them to take ſtinking Beef, which they were forced to throw away, not being able to eat it. That he the ſaid *Joſeph Gibernan* did Work himſelf for ſome time, in making the *Ditches*, *Walls*, &c. of the *Caſtle* of St. *Phillip*, and that for every *Cubical Cane* of *Rock*, hewed out of the *Ditches*, he was paid by the Maſter *Undertakers* one *Dollar* and half, for every *Cubical Cane* of *Earth*, taken out of the *Ditches*, he receiv'd 2, 3, 4 or 5 *Ryals* of Plate according as the diſtance was great or ſmall, that they were oblig'd to remove the *Earth*, that for every *Cubical Cane* of *Stone Wall* mix'd with *Earth*, he was paid 10 *Ryalls* of *Plate*, and for every *Cubical Cane* of *Stone Wall*, he receiv'd one *Dollar* and a half, that in making the *Walls* of the ſaid *Fortifications* where he Work'd, if it happen'd that any pieces of *Rock* pointed

out

out farther than the reſt, they always made that part of the Rock part of the Wall, if the Rock were ſound, ſo that tho' the Wall were two or three Canes thick at its Foundation, and the ſame breadth at the Top, yet in ſome places it would not be above half a Cane more or leſs according to the Diſpoſition of the Rock. That when the Undertakers begun their Work in building any Wall againſt a Rock, the Overſeer would uſually view the Rock to ſee what part of it might make part of the Wall, and always deducted from the Maſters as much as the amount of the number of Canes, which was judged that part of the Rock would make in the Wall, and that *Saturday* was the uſual Day for meaſuring the Rock and the Walls, and making proper Deductions.

*Diego Sanchez* alſo depoſed, that he had worked at the Fortifications a Year and three Months in making of a Ditch in the Rock, and that he was always paid after the rate of 12 *Ryals* of Plate for every *Cubical* Cane.

*Franciſco Preto* worked above a Year at the Fortifications, in making a Ditch in the Rock at the ſame rate, and ſaid *that the Governour was uſed to pay him in Stockfiſh, at the rate of 7 Doblers the pound, when he could have bought it for 6, that he paid him in Corn after the rate of* 32 Ryalls *the Quarter, when he could buy the ſame for* 28.

*Sebaſtiano Frontine* worked about four Months at the Caſtle, in hewing a Ditch in the Rock, at the ſame rate as *Franc. Preto*, and ſaid *that he was paid ſometimes in Money and ſometimes in Corn.*

*Diego Morales* worked at the Fortifications above two Years, in hewing a Ditch in the Rock, and ſaid *that he received after the rate of* 12 Ryalls per *Cane, and that he was paid ſometimes in Money and ſometimes in Corn.*

*Franciſco Montoia* worked at the Fortifications in hewing a Ditch in the Rock, during the whole time that the Work continued, and ſays, *that he was paid after the rate of* 8 Ryalls per *Cane for the firſt 6 Months, and during the reſt of the Time he was paid at* 12 Ryalls per *Cane. In the beginning he ſaid he was always paid in Money, but after ſome Time they paid him with Corn and Rice.*

*Joſeph Veniente* work'd almoſt 3 Years at the Caſtle, in hewing a Ditch in the Rock, he ſaid that he was paid *at firſt eight* Ryals *and a half* per *Cane, and during the laſt two Years and 3 or 4 Months that he worked there, he was paid after the rate of* 12 Ryals per *Cane, he ſaid that when he was paid* 8 Ryals *and a half he always received his Wages in Money, but that when they gave him* 12 Ryals *he was forced to take Corn and Rice.*

Being asked where he had the Tools he worked with, he ſaid that when he worked in one Place he had them from the Smith's, but after that, the Maſter Undertaker took care that the Workmen had Tools provided for them.

*Juan Dalmedo* worked 3 Years at the Fortifications in hewing a Ditch in the Rock, he ſaid that *at the firſt he received* 8 Ryalls *per Cane, and ſometime after* 9 Ryalls, *but that when he came to work at the Caſtle, he receiv'd* 12 Ryalls per *Cane. When he was paid but* 8 *and* 9 Ryalls per *Cane, he had always his Wages in Money, but when he had* 12 Ryalls *it was paid him in Corn and Rice, and ſometimes in Money. And he ſaid that he did the ſame work for* 8 *and* 9 Ryalls *as he did afterwards for* 12. The Tools that he worked with were the Queen's. He demanded of Brigadier *Durand* 4 Dollars and a half being for 15 Days work, for making Lyme for the Hoſpital, and being asked how he came to make this demand upon Brigadier *Durand* for work done at the Hoſpital, his Anſwer was, that *the ſaid Brigadier did uſually pay for that Work*, as well as Captain *Latham.*

## Nº LI. *The* Declaration *of* Thomas Deane, *and* Francis Gregory, Maſons, *concerning the* Hoſpital, *and Captain* Latham's Houſes.

WE under-written do hereby declare upon Oath, That moſt of the Stones for the Partitions of the Hoſpital were brought from the other ſide of the Water; which Stones were raiſed, and ſquare three ways, fit for the facing of Baſtions. The Number was between two and three Hundred Dozens.

THAT the Guiſh was brought to the other ſide of the Water, from *Majorca*, upon the Queen's Account, and to be made uſe of for the Works of the Fortifications.

THAT from thence they brought the Guiſh for the uſe of the Hoſpital, and for Capt. *Latham*'s Houſe.

THAT the Stones raiſed at the Queen's Charge, for building the Houſe deſigned for Brigadier *Durand*, by the Water-ſide, were made uſe of for the Pilaſtres for the Front of the Chapel at the Hoſpital, and that the Train Horſes and the Queen's Mules have been made uſe of upon all Occaſions, both at the Hoſpital and Capt. *Latham*'s Houſe.

THAT we were employed at Capt. *Latham*'s Houſe when at the ſame time we knew the Queen paid a Bricklayer for raiſing a Gun-Room in *Charles Fort*.

THAT I *Thomas Deane* have been in the Queen's Service, as Maſon to the Train in this Iſland, above three Years. And I *Francis Gregory* have been in the ſaid Service, in this Iſland, near three Years, during which Time we have for the moſt Part been employ'd by Capt. *Latham*, he having been in three Houſes, where he has made ſeveral alterations, and is now in a Fourth, which he has built from the Ground; and that all the Materials that were made uſe of in repairing the ſeveral Houſes, and Building; the Fourth were the Queen's, except ſome few Stones we took from the *Spaniard*'s Houſes that were pull'd down.

*Port-Mahon, Octob.* 31. 1712.
Witneſs, G. *Murray*.

*Thomas Dean*
*Francis Gregory.*

## Nº LII. William Prieſtman's *Depoſition, relating to the Treatment of Soldiers at* Mahon.

*WILLIAM PRIESTMAN*, formerly a Soldier in Major General *Whetham*'s Regiment, and in Lieutenant Colonel *Sawyer*'s Company, Depoſes, that he was with the aforeſaid Regiment in Garriſon at *Mahon*, in the Iſland of *Minorca*, during the ſpace of one Year and a half; that he received for his Pay, whilſt he was there, 49 Doblers of that Country Money *per* Week, out of which he allowed for the Shoes and Stockings which were allowed him by his Officer, as alſo for his Shirts, excepting only one Pair of Shoes and Stockings, and one Shirt, which he received *gratis* from the Queen every Year. That he received ſeven Rations of Bread *per* Week, each Ration weighing about 14 or 15 Ounces, during Brigadier *Petit*'s being Governor there, and when Colonel *Farmer* was Governor he received but five of the aforeſaid Rations *per* Week, and that there was ſtopped for his Bread 15 *d. per* Week, as well for the five Rations given him in Governor *Farmer*'s Time, as for the ſeven Rations which he received before; which 15 *d.* was not comprehended in the aforeſaid 49 Doblers (he receiving that always in Money) but was deducted out of his whole Pay. That he was informed by the Governor's Servants, that the Officers paid no more for the Soldier's Bread than 12 *d. per* Week, tho' they made them pay 15 *d.* And that he was informed

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by his Fellow Soldiers that they were all paid after the ſame Manner. And he farther ſays, that during ſix Years, which he ſerved in the ſaid Regiment, it was cloathed but twice, and that very few of the Soldiers of this Regiment had any Quilts, or Mattreſſes to lye upon.

He alſo depoſes, that whilſt Brigadier *Petit* was Governor of that Iſland, he hath ſeen Centinels poſted in convenient Stations to hinder the Inhabitants of the Iſland from buying Corn, Beans, and other Proviſions from the Ships that have come loaden therewith into the Harbour of *Mahon*.

That in caſe the Soldiers in Garriſon there, were any ways employed in Day Labour, or at any other Work which they themſelves took, their Officers would keep their Pay for the Time they were ſo employed, and alſo their Bread, without making any Allowance to thoſe Soldiers who were forced, by Reaſon of the Abſence of thoſe that worked, to do the Duty of mounting Guards the oftner, which was very hard upon them.

That for about a Month or two, when this Regiment came firſt into the Iſland of *Minorca*, they paid but 12 *d. per* Week for their Bread, and received their full Pay, Bread included.

*William Prieſtman.*

## N° LIII. Padre de Avila, *his Certificate, relating to the Monopolizing of Corn,* &c. *at* Port Mahon.

I Do hereby Certifie, that whilſt Brigadier *Petit* was Governour of the Caſtle of St. *Phillip* in *Minorca*, there arrived at *Port Mahon* a Veſſel of *Yvaca* loaden with ſalt Meat, which was brought thither to be ſold, that the Governour who deſired to buy it, could not agree with the Maſter of the Veſſel, as to the price of the ſaid Meat, for which reaſon the Maſter deſired that the Governour would permit him to ſell it to the Inhabitants of *Mahon*, but the Governour would not conſent to that, neither would he ſuffer him to go with it to any other Harbour to diſpoſe of it, thereby obliging the Maſter to ſell it to him at an under Rate, and abating even of the Agreement that was made between them, what he pleaſed. The Governour gave him half the Money that was due for the Meat according to his own Account, but put off the payment of the remainder from Day to Day for above two Months, when the Maſter of the Veſſel being tired with ſuch long delays, went home and loſt this Money which the Governour owed him.

I do alſo Certify, that in the Month of *October* laſt, there arrived at the ſame Harbour a Ship loaden with Corn, whoſe Captain was a *Grecian*, and that the ſaid Captain having occaſion for a certain Sum of Money, he was deſirous to ſell part of his Cargoe, that Corn was at that Time worth 26 Ryalls at *Mahon*, and that the Governour ſold it then for 28 Ryalls, and tho' the ſaid Capt. was offered at *Mahon* 24 Ryalls, the Governour would give him but 22, and forbid him to ſell his Corn to any Perſon whatſoever, at the ſame Time refuſing to let him ſail out of the Harbour; whereupon the Captain having repreſented his Caſe to the Admiral, and made known to him that his Cargoe belonged to the Governour of *Algier*, and that he had only Orders to diſpoſe of part of it at *Mahon*, as far as would procure him a certain Sum of Money which there was preſent Occaſion for, and that he was ordered to ſail to *Barcelona* with the reſt. The Admiral ſent Orders to the Governour to permit him to go out of the Harbour, which he did accordingly. *Gibraltar, January* 11, 1713.

*Thomas de Avila.*